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Royal Genealogy

1852

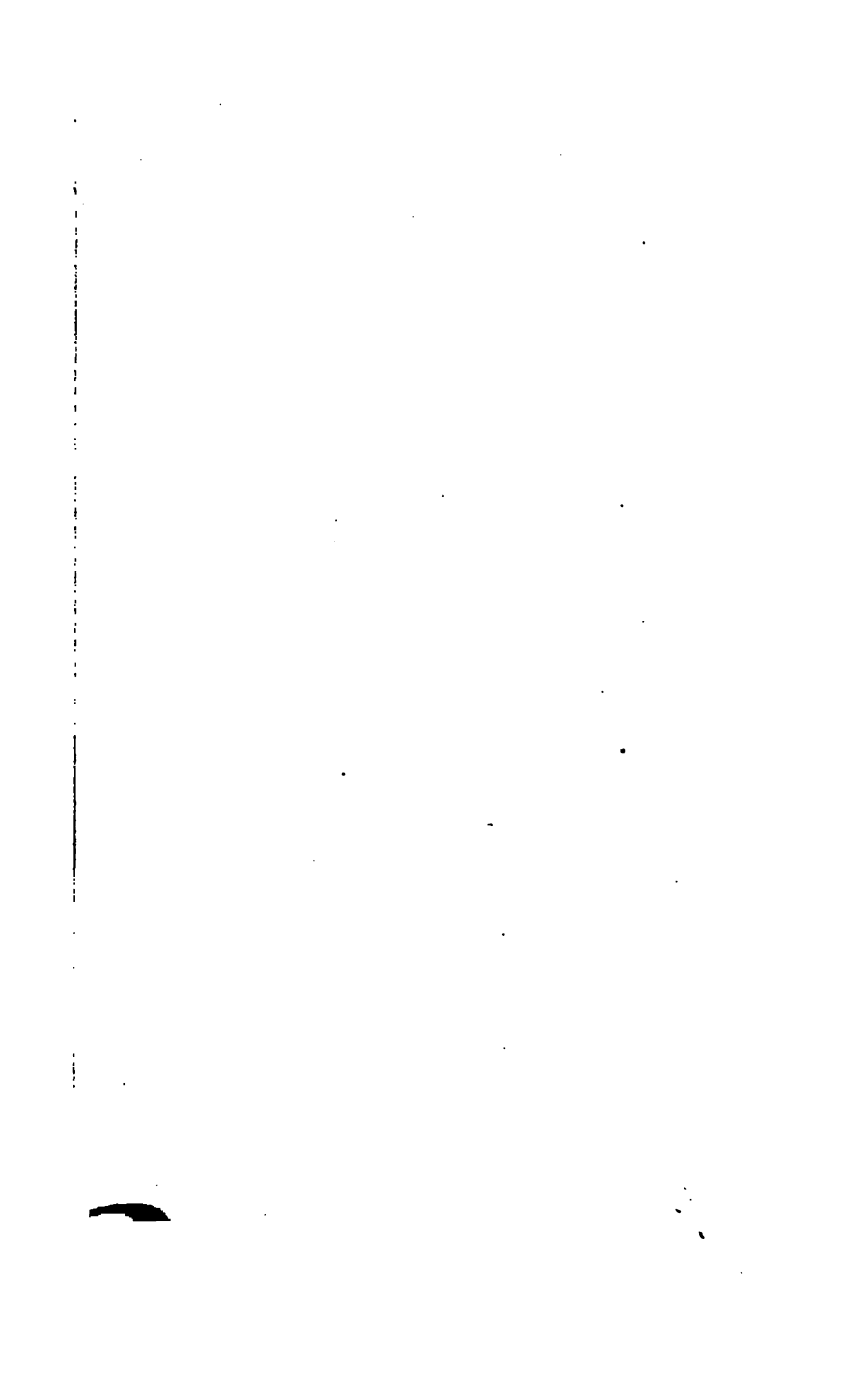
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Genealogy Simplified

AND APPLIED TO THE ILLUSTRATION OF

BRITISH HISTORY,

WITH A

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHANGES WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE

IN THE

Armorial Bearings

OF THE

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.

BY ARCHIBALD BARRINGTON, M.D.

" : either renew the fight,
Or tear the lions out of England's shield."
SHAKESPEARE.

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INTRODUCTION.

HOWEVER opinions may vary as to the relative importance of different branches of instruction, all are agreed that in a sound and liberal education, the acquirement of an accurate knowledge of the history of our own country, must ever constitute a prominent and indispensable feature.

We have already many elementary works on English History, among which those of Goldsmith, Keightley, Markham, Gleig, and others, are well known, and their several excellences duly appreciated. To either of these histories, a well constructed Genealogical Chart would bear the same relation, that a good series of maps does to an elementary work on Geography.—The great difficulty is to divest it of that dry and repulsive aspect which necessarily attaches to a mere catalogue of names,

whatever may, in other respects, be their interest or importance.

The construction of such a Chart has, we believe, been attempted in a variety of ways, and the skill of the artist has been put in requisition to furnish such illustrations, as it was thought would give an increased interest, to an otherwise dry and unattractive subject. We cannot think that these attempts have been by any means successful,—and this, if we mistake not, arises, in a great measure, from the erroneous principles on which they have been made. It is quite true, that for the use of the Genealogist and the Antiquary, a Genealogical Chart can scarcely be *too minute or explicit* in its details,—but for the *student*, and more especially the youthful student of History, such minuteness is entirely out of place ; it is in fact not only useless but absolutely prejudicial, as inconsistent with that simplicity and clearness, for the want of which nothing can compensate. For all purposes of instruction, such names only are required as are necessary to illustrate the History, and to point out the degree of relationship which exists between one sovereign and another,—by these the line of succession can be distinctly traced, and every deviation from it easily followed out.

If illustrations are required, (and when well selected we believe them to be most desirable), what can be so appropriate as the Armorial Bearings and

other heraldic devices, which have for various reasons been adopted by the several sovereigns whose history is being studied, as for example, the Lions of England, the Fleur-de-lis of France, the White Rose of York, the Red Rose of Lancaster, the Portcullis of the Tudors, and many others, all of which are of more or less historical interest, and studied in connection with the events which led to their adoption, have a tendency powerfully to impress those events upon the memory.

Another feature, and one which we believe to be of great importance, is *the large size of the type* in which such a chart should be printed,—the want of attention to this has, we think, been one great cause of the comparative neglect into which so many charts have fallen. It is true that on this plan much less can be got into the same space, but surely it is better to *have but little and have it read*, than to crowd our sheets with such a multiplicity of names, that no one has courage to encounter them. Accuracy of detail, and distinctness in arrangement, appear to us to be the objects of paramount importance.

These principles the author endeavoured to carry out in the construction of a Chart for the use of his own children, in which the Genealogy and Heraldry were combined with illustrations of the different styles of Architecture which have prevailed in England,

and parallel tables of the most important events in British and general History.* Experience of its utility led to its subsequent publication, and its success has certainly exceeded his most sanguine expectations; but the great variety of matter it embraced, and the consequent expense incurred in its production, prevents its being sold at a price which all could command,—besides which, as it was found that many were anxious to possess the heraldic and genealogical portion, who did not care about the architecture,—while others wished for the architecture who could dispense with the genealogy it has been thought desirable to publish each by itself.

The Chart of Genealogy, to which this volume is intended as an accompaniment, commences with the Seven Kingdoms of the Heptarchy, and shews their union in the person of Egbert,—this is followed by the names of all the Sovereigns who have succeeded him, down to her present most gracious Majesty, whose lineal descent from that monarch may be traced by the double line, which passes in unbroken succession from one generation to the other,—while the single line shews the degree of relationship which existed between each Sovereign.

* This will account for the reference which may occasionally be made in the following pages to the Architecture and other portions of the larger chart.

Such only of their descendants have been introduced as were necessary to illustrate the succession to the crown, or whose names are in other respects of historical importance.

It is further illustrated by the introduction of the Armorial Bearings of each Sovereign, as often as any change took place in the national escutcheon ; many of their favourite heraldic devices have also been added.

The *small* figures under several of the names shew the order of priority of the wives, and the small letters that of the seniority of the children.

Our object in the following pages has been to point out those instances in which this direct lineal succession has been departed from, with the principal reasons for such departure, as well as to give a concise explanation of the various changes which have taken place in the arms of the different Sovereigns ; and as a Glossary of heraldic terms has been added, those who may be previously unacquainted with heraldry, will have no difficulty in understanding the few technical expressions which we have been obliged to make use of in these descriptions.

Some experience in the use of this Chart, enables us with confidence to recommend it to the notice of those engaged in the instruction of youth,—the simplicity of its arrangement commends itself at

once to their understandings, while the explanations of the heraldic devices, is found of the greatest use in engaging their attention, as well as in exciting their interest in the historical events, from which many of these devices have derived their origin.

NOTE.

There is no direct authority for quartering the arms of Edward I. with those of his wife, Eleanor of Castile; but as she was a personage of considerable interest, *architecturally* as well as historically, and as her arms afford us the earliest example in England of two coats quartered in one shield, we have ventured to introduce them here into the same escutcheon with those of her husband.

A similar observation applies to the wife of Henry I. whose arms we have introduced into the same shield with those of her husband.

Edward II. bore the lions of England alone.

Richard II. bore *semée* of fleur de lis, (as described) though for want of space, three only are shewn on the Chart; but as Henry V. was the first English sovereign who reduced the fleur de lis to three, the observation made on this subject at page 41, properly applies to the arms of that sovereign, and not to those of Richard II.

Edward V. is stated at page 51 to have borne the arms of Edward the Confessor; more commonly, however, they are given as in the Chart.

ERRATA.

Page 5, for "Henry III." read "Henry II."

" 41, line 17, leave out "and gules."

" 60, for "Anne," read "Cicely."

" 62, last line, leave out "first."

" 81, for "az. a lion rampant of the second," read "a lion rampant. az."

" 82, for "and," read "of."

" 88, for "az." read "ar."

" 90, for "Bayeaux," read "Bayeux."

ON THE
GENEALOGY & ARMORIAL BEARINGS
OF THE
SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND,
&c. &c.

THE Genealogical Table in the Chart stands next to the column of events in British History. The word "genealogical," as doubtless you are aware, signifies the History of the descent of a race or family:—it is derived from two Greek words, *γενεά*, a race or family, and *λόγος*, a discourse or history.—This table, therefore, will shew you the race or descent of British Sovereigns, from the time when England was divided into Seven Kingdoms, or in other words, from the times of the Saxon Heptarchy, to those in which we are now living.

And, with the kings, shall we find the names of their queens, and of each of their children?

Not of all of them:—as it would have been impossible in so small a space to have put in all the names, and yet have preserved that distinctness, which will enable you without difficulty to trace the line of succession. Those queens-consort only are given, whose names are of any historical interest;—and such only of their descendants, as may be necessary to shew through whom the crown was transmitted, when it did not pass in the direct line.

But we thought the crown always descended in the direct line, that is to say, from the father to the eldest son ?

That is the usual course, and is according to a law, called the law of primogeniture (*primus* the first, and *genitus* born) ; by which, on the death of the father, the eldest son succeeds to his father's titles and estates.

Why should not this course be followed in every instance ?

A variety of circumstances may occur to prevent it : and, in observing how the crown has descended, and in what cases and upon what grounds the *direct* line of succession ~~has~~ been departed from, your attention will be called to some of the most interesting points in our national history. Your previous knowledge of this, will, I should think, at once call to your recollection some of the more remarkable instances, in which this law of primogeniture has been departed from ;—the cases, for example, of Stephen and John, where might prevailed over *right* ; as well as that of William III., where the succession was altered by a direct act of the legislature : several other instances will occur, as we go on.

But with such exceptions to its regular operation, was not the succession to the throne of England always regulated by this law ?

Nothing certain is known as to the nature of the government of this Island, before it became subject to the Romans ; though we learn from Cæsar and Tacitus, that the Ancient Britons were united by no confederacy, neither did they consult in common, but were divided into several states, and were

subject to many Princes, always suspecting, and frequently warring with one another. During the Heptarchy, when every kingdom was governed by different laws, we can hardly suppose all to have agreed on any exact rule of succession ; and, when we see the frequent changes, and the almost endless confusion which then generally prevailed, we shall be satisfied that their law of succession, even if they had any, was of very uncertain application.

But what have the shields and armorial bearings to do with the genealogy ? Were *arms* hereditary, as well as the right of succession to the crown ?

Though it is doubtful whether armorial ensigns had become hereditary before the reign of Henry III. there is every reason to believe that their transmission from one generation to another, was not unknown to the ancients. Men have in all ages made use of the figures of animals, and of other symbolic representations, to distinguish themselves on the field of battle : and there is also little doubt, that from the earliest times, distinctive emblems or ensigns were adopted by *civil communities* ; though this fact is rather matter of inference, than one of which any correct proof can be adduced.

But if this custom prevailed in the *earliest* times, should we not find some notice of it in Scripture, which is by far the earliest authentic history of which we have any knowledge ?

Have you forgotten the lion of the tribe of Judah, and the other emblems by which the different tribes of Israel were distinguished ; also that passage in the 8th chapter of Daniel, where mention is made of the *goat* ; are we not to consider this an emblem, or

as we should now say, the *arms* of the Macedonian monarchy?—Elsewhere the following reason is assigned for its adoption :—it is said, that Caranus the founder of that Empire, when in doubt where to build his city, was commanded by the oracle to observe the track of some GOATS : and that, in commemoration of this circumstance, he adopted the *goat* as the device of his new settlement.

Was not the owl, (the bird consecrated to Minerva, the tutelary goddess of Athens) adopted as the emblem of that state?

It was :—and even in those countries where personal or family heraldry, (as we may call it,) has no existence, national arms are not uncommon ; in proof of this, we may instance the Turkish and Persian Empires : in the former of which, (to adopt the terms of modern blazonry,) “azure, an incre-scent, argent ;” and in the latter, “vert, a lion couchant, guardant, proper, before the sun in splendour, or ;” are their respective well known national symbols.

What could have induced them to adopt these strange devices?

The necessity of having some distinguishing ensign in war, seems to have suggested the idea of these symbols ; by which the valour, policy, peculiar circumstances, or tutelary divinity of a state were in turn typified.

Would you, then, call the lions, which we always see in the royal arms, the national bearings of England?

They have now become so ; though as a *national bearing*, they can be traced no further back than the

period of the Conquest ; the sovereigns of the Saxon Heptarchy, as you will see in the chart, (where their respective shields are arranged in a semicircular form round that of Egbert) as well as those of the subsequent Saxon line, having adopted whatever emblem or device their own inclination, or the course of events, seem to indicate. Each kingdom of the Heptarchy, you may observe, had its peculiar ensign ;—among others we not unfrequently find the cross, in all probability having reference to the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity. The cross was the bearing of Egbert, as well as of many of his successors.

You spoke of blazonry when referring to the arms of Turkey and Persia ; what are we to understand by this term ?

You will find this, and many other terms used in heraldry, explained in the Glossary at the end of these remarks ; and you will do well to commit this glossary to memory, that you may not be obliged to refer to it whenever you come to a description of armorial bearings.

How did we come by the lions on our national shields, and who first introduced them ?

They were introduced by the sovereigns of the Norman line ; who, after their accession to the throne of England, continued to bear the arms of their province of Normandy, which were *two* lions, or, as is supposed by some, two leopards ; and, these lions, increased by Henry III. to the number of *three*, have ever since continued as the armorial bearings of the Royal Family of England ; neither may these arms, viz. three lions passant, or, on a

shield, gules, be assumed by any subject of the Crown ; and thus we find that one of the articles of impeachment preferred against Thomas Duke of Norfolk, and his son Henry Earl of Surrey, in the reign of Henry VIII. was for this very offence.

The cross and the lion appear to have been favourite symbols among our warlike ancestors : can you give us any reason why these should have been chosen in preference to others ?

The lion was naturally adopted in a rude state of society, where courage and military superiority are always the first, if not the only virtues. The cross as naturally became the favourite device of those nations who had recently been converted to Christianity, or had distinguished themselves in the holy wars : and when in the crusades, whole armies bore the cross, it was necessary that some distinction should be made between their several leaders ; and hence the almost endless modifications in form and colour, under which we find this symbol to have been used. We may perhaps here with propriety point out to you those peculiar modifications of this charge, which are borne upon our national banners, in which the three kingdoms are represented by the distinctive emblems of their tutelary saints ; thus, for *England*,—argent, the cross of St. George, gules ; for *Scotland*,—azure, the saltire of St. Andrew, argent ; and, for *Ireland*,—argent, the saltire of St. Patrick, gules. The manner in which these several bearings are now combined in the Union Flag of Great Britain and Ireland, will be subsequently described. The same observation which was made above, as to their *appropriateness* to the circumstances

of the respective nations which adopted them, will explain the origin of many of the national bearings,—as those of Scotland, Normandy, &c. In like manner, the cross, the gospel, and the lions, in the arms of the University of Cambridge, are significant of boldly contending for the faith ; while the crowns and psalter, in those of Oxford, have a like allusion to the supremacy of religion. The arms of the seven United Provinces, wherein a lion grasps seven crowns in his paw, are inferior to none in significance and beauty. An old writer, to support the idea that devices were in use in the time of William the Conqueror, relates the following incident ; though he says that arms were only *attributed* or *assigned* to William, for he could never find either by monuments, coins, seals, or any contemporary author, that such were actually in use with these princes of whom he speaks. He tells us that, on the occasion of the challenge of Geoffrey Martel, Earl of Anjou, and the Duke of Normandy, Count Martel made this return :—“ Tell the Duke to-morrow he shall have “ me there on a white horse ; and to the end he “ shall know me, I will wear a shield d’or, without “ any device ;” to which Boyer replied,—“ Sir, you “ shall not need to take the pains ; for, to-morrow “ you shall have the duke on this place, mounted on “ a bay horse ; and, that you may know him, he “ shall wear on the point of his lance a streamer of “ taffeta to wipe your face.”

But, if every different family has different arms, how is it that we find the lions on the shield of England, and the fleur-de-lis on that of France, continued by every successive Sovereign ; there being

no change in the arms, though a different family succeeded to the crown?

In assuming the *national* bearing, the Sovereign forgoes his *private* arms; the quarterings of the national arms being regulated purely by national causes. The reigning Sovereign, in some cases, bears the arms of his consort, impaled on the sinister side of the shield; but they are not quartered by his successors, as in private families, since the effect of such a practice would be eventually to destroy the international distinctions. Where a kingdom consists of a number of states united under one government, it is usual for their prince to quarter the arms of each, in the order of their importance:—thus, when England and Scotland were first united, the arms of those two countries were impaled in the first quarter of the shield of Great Britain, an unusual, but significant arrangement, by which the marriage between the two nations was implied. But, when a prince governs several independent nations, it is then usual to put the arms of the less considerable states on a smaller shield within and upon the centre of the larger, and the smaller one so placed is called an escutcheon of pretence, and is ensigned with the proper crown or emblem of sovereignty.

Does not an instance of this occur in the case of the sovereigns of the house of Brunswick, who were first electors, and afterwards kings of Hanover?

Yes, it does: the king of Great Britain, when Elector of Hanover, bore the arms of Hanover on an escutcheon of pretence, (see the arms of George III.) surmounted by the electoral bonnet; afterwards, as king of Hanover, he bore the same arms, surmounted

by the crown royal. This rule has not, however, in all cases been strictly observed ;—as the arms of Ireland, even before the Union, were not marshalled on an escutcheon of pretence, but formed, as they do now, one of the regular quarterings of the national escutcheon.

As no contemporary evidence can be adduced as to the armorial bearings of the earlier Sovereigns of England, on what authority are those given in the genealogical table ?

It is true that we have no evidence upon this point, that is in all respects satisfactory ;—still the arms we have given in the chart, are those which have constantly been attributed to the respective Sovereigns. Brooke, who was York Herald in the reign of James I, says,—“ For the authoritie of the “arms of the kings of England, from William the “Conqueror’s time, to Richard the firste, I finde “none of any great credite ; but, what hath been used “by traditions, that will I set downe as I finde “them.”

Some of the names, in the table of Genealogy, are connected by a double red line, while others have only a single one. Is this double line intended to shew the *lineal* succession to the crown ?

It is : and by following that line you may trace the descent of her present Most Gracious Majesty, from Egbert the first Saxon King of England.

SAXON LINE—827 to 1017.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.
<i>Saxon & Danish lines.</i>		<i>Carlovingian line.</i>
Egbert . . . 827	Kenneth II. . . 832	Charles the
Ethelwolf . . 837		Bald . . . 840
Ethelbald } . 857	Donald V. . . 859	Louis the Stam-
Ethelbert } . 857	Constantine II. 868	merer . . . 877
Ethelred I. . . 866	Ethus . . . 878	Louis III. . . 879
Alfred . . . 872	Gregory the	Charles the Fat 884
	Great . . . 880	Odo . . . 887
Edward I. . . 901	Donald VI. . . 898	Charles the
Athelstan . . 925	Constantine III. 909	Simple . . . 898
Edmund I. . . 940		Robert . . . 922
Edred . . . 947	Malcolm I. . . 949	Rudolph . . 923
Edwy . . . 955	Indulph . . 958	Louis IV. . . 936
Edgar . . . 959	Duffus . . . 967	Lothaire . . 954
Edward the	Cullen . . . 972	
Martyr . . . 975	Kenneth III. . 977	Louis V. . . 986
Ethelred II. . 978	Constantine IV. 984	
Edmund Iron-	Grimus . . . 995	<i>Capetian line.</i>
sides . . . 1016	Malcolm II. . 1004	Hugo Capet . 987
Canute . . . 1017		Saint Robert . 996
Harold I. . . 1036	Duncan . . . 1035	Henry I. . . 1031
Hardicanute . 1039		
Edward Con-		
fessor . . . 1041	Macbeth . . . 1041	
Harold II. . . 1066	Malcolm III. . 1057	Philip I. . . 1060

You speak of Egbert, as the first Saxon king : were not those kings, whose seven shields in the chart are placed above Egbert's in the form of a semi-circle, also Saxon kings of England ?

Each of these was king of one division only, as you will see by the names above each shield :—but, though he contented himself with the title of king of Wessex, the authority of Egbert extended from the Tweed to the Channel, and none were able to make head against him ; he is, therefore, to be re-

garded as the first Saxon king of *England*; and, from his time, with a very few exceptions, one sovereign only has reigned at a time over the whole island south of the Tweed.

Did Egbert come to the throne by right of succession, viz. by virtue of that law of primogeniture, of which you have spoken?

Election by the nobles, and the prowess of the sword, had more influence than the law of inheritance, both in placing Egbert on the throne of Wessex, and in investing him with the supreme authority over all England; for he was but very distantly related to Brithric, whom he succeeded as king of the West Saxons.

Egbert appears to have been succeeded by his son?

Yes; Ethelwolf succeeded Egbert his father, much against his own inclination, if we may believe the accounts of the old chroniclers, who tell us that he took such a liking to a quiet and solitary life, that he undertook the monkish vow and profession, and was made deacon; but on the death of his father, "by great intreetie of the nobles, and partly by "constrainte of the clergie, he was made king, and "was, by the authoritie of Pope Gregory IV., (whose "creature in both professions he was,) absolved and "discharged of his vows."

On the death of Ethelwolf, Ethelbald his son and successor, was married to Judith of France, his father's widow, and his own mother-in-law; but this marriage was afterwards annulled, and Judith retired to a convent; from which, however, she either eloped with, or was carried off by Baldwin the

grand forester of Ardennes. Their marriage, however, was afterwards solemnized in a regular manner, and the Earldom of Flanders bestowed upon her husband.

Was not this the Earl of Flanders, who was married to Ethelswitha the youngest daughter of the Great Alfred?

No: this was their son, the Earl of Flanders, from whom, through five lineal descents, proceeded Maud or Matilda the wife of William the Conqueror, —from whom again descended the subsequent Sovereigns of England.

Ethelbald was succeeded by his three brothers, Ethelbert, Ethelred, and Alfred. This last prince, however, great man as he undoubtedly was, was not able to insure an undisputed succession to his son Edward.

Edward was first opposed by his cousin Ethelward, son of Ethelbert; and afterwards by his own sister Elfleda, who alone of all his children seems to have inherited the spirit of her father, and was married to Ethelred the Eorlderman or Earl of Mercia: she successfully disputed her brother's authority in that portion of the kingdom, and defended it with the bravery and ability of an experienced warrior.

Three sons of this Edward appear to have succeeded to their father's crown in succession?

Yes, the eldest of them Athelstan, was the first who laid aside the more limited title of his predecessors, and assumed that of king of the Anglo-Saxons, or king of the English; titles under which the Pope had frequently addressed them, but of which, till now, they had never themselves made use.

“This king Athelstane, for the great hopes conceived of him, was crowned with greater solemnity than any of his ancestors ever before him. The place was Kingston upon Thamisis, in the county of Surry, in the year of Christ Jesus 924, where, in the midst of the town, a high scaffold was built, and thereon the coronation performed to the open view of all, by Athelmas, Archbishop of Canterbury, with shouts of joy, as that of Solomon.”

But does not the double red line shew, that it was through Edmund, the second son, that the lineal succession was continued?

Yes; it passed through this Edmund to his son Edgar, who having “reigned two years over the Mercians and Northumbrians in the days of Edwy his brother, to the great impairing of the king Edwy’s reputation and esteeme,” succeeded him in the sovereignty of the whole island.

The line of succession appears to have continued through Ethelred; but Edward the Martyr, the eldest son, came first?

Great, we are told, were the troubles and “sittings,” that presently ensued on the death of king Edgar, about the election of one of his sons to succeed him. Queen Elfrida and the nobles opposing the eldest son on the ground of illegitimacy; while the monks, with Dunstan at their head, vigorously upheld his claim: but, a council being assembled to argue their rights, the archbishop came in “with his banner and crosse, and not staying for further debating *de jure*, did *de facto* present Prince Edward for their lawful king; and the assembly being mostly clergymen, persuading peace, drew the ap-

“probation of the rest : and so was the prince admitted, and proclaimed their lawful souveraine.”

After him came his brother Ethelred ?

This was the second Ethelred, called also the “Unready :” he was not only engaged in a severe struggle with the invading Danes, but also with Richard II. Duke of Normandy, whose dominions he prepared to invade. But, this quarrel having been made up by the mediation of the Pope, the English king, who was a widower, thought of strengthening his hands by marrying Emma, sister to the Duke of Normandy. This alliance, (which laid the first grounds for the Norman claims on England, afterwards pressed by William I.) was readily accepted by Duke Richard ; and in the spring of 1002 Emma, “the flower of Normandy,” arrived at the court of Ethelred, where she was received with the greatest pomp.

Was it not in the reign of Ethelred the Unready, that the cruel massacre of the Danes took place, in which Gunilda, sister of Sweyn king of Norway, with her husband and children, were so barbarously murdered ?

Yes : and the invasion consequent upon it, terminated in the dethronement of Ethelred, Sweyn obtaining entire possession of the kingdom ; but, as the latter died at Gainsborough before he could be crowned, Ethelred returned from Normandy, whither he had fled, with his Queen Emma and their two sons. Desirous of establishing his successor during his own life-time, he summoned the great Council of the nation for this express purpose : some declared in favour of Edmund his eldest son, some for Alfred his second son by Queen Emma ; but, on some super-

stitious fancy, they ultimately agreed to pass by both of these princes, and decided in favour of one yet unborn, but of whom it was expected the Queen would shortly be delivered ; and to him, accordingly, they all swore fealty.

Still Ethelred seems to have been succeeded by Edmund ?

Yes, he was ; and during the lifetime of his father, Edmund struggled hard to preserve the kingdom to him. On his father's death he made great efforts to maintain his own independence when he was himself seated on the throne, and the unconquerable valour and hardihood which he manifested, procured him the surname of " Ironsides." The Danish army, however, had proclaimed Canute the son of Sweyn, king of the whole island. It was afterwards agreed, that Canute should reign over the south, and Edmund over the north of England, and that Edmund should have a nominal superiority over that part which was governed by the Danes. But Edmund did not survive this treaty more than three months, upon which Canute became sovereign of the whole island. Now, therefore, we come to the Danish Line.

Before you tell us anything relating to the history of the Danish kings, we should like to know from whence these Danes came, who were the cause of so much fighting and bloodshed ; from their *name*, we should suppose they were inhabitants of Denmark.

Many of them were natives of Denmark ; but others came from Norway, Sweden, and the other countries surrounding the Baltic.*

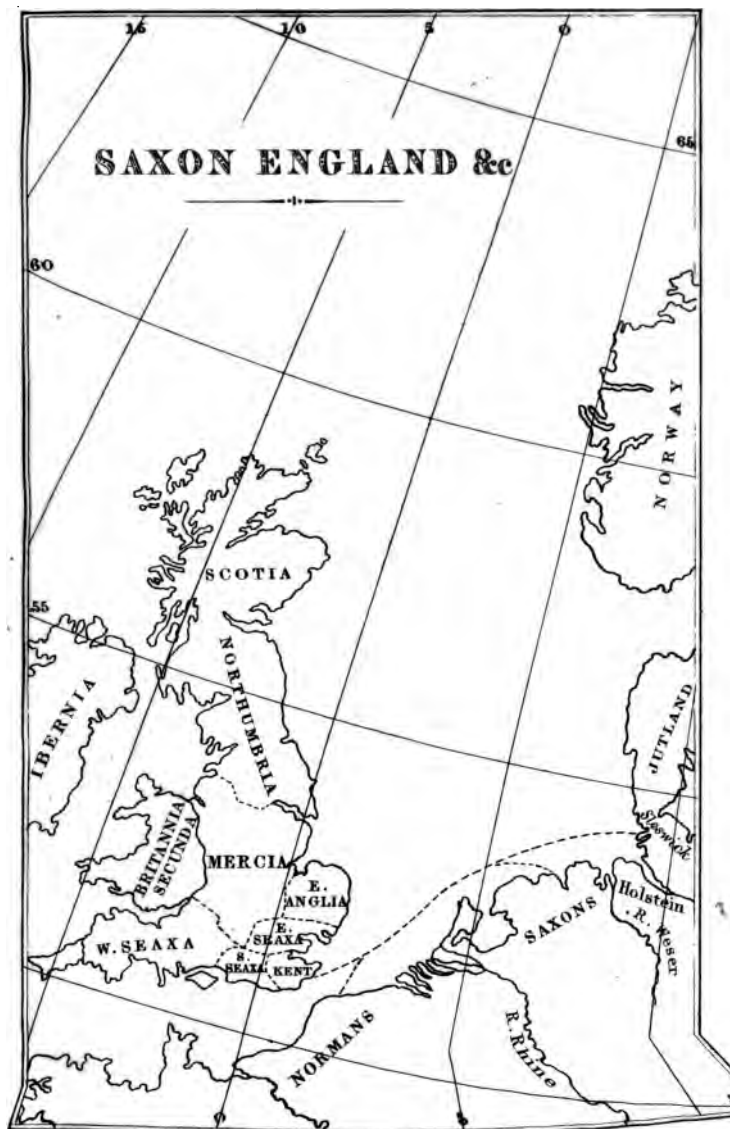
* Vide the Map.

THE DANISH LINE—1017 to 1041.

Were all the tribes who invaded England originally of one nation ?

The Jutes, the Angles, and the Saxons by whom Britain was subdued, seem originally to have constituted but one nation, speaking the same language, and ruled by monarchs who all claimed descent from the deified chieftain of the Teutons, Woden or Odin.

The Saxons were from that part of the coast of Germany, which lies between the Rhine and the Weser, though their exact residence is uncertain ; but of the Jutes and Angles, two of the nations who colonized Britain, we know with certainty the ancient residence ; both were from South Jutland ; the Angles from a district of that country which an ancient Saxon author calls " Old Anglen," and which extends from the city of Sleswick to Flensburg—Sleswick was the capital of Anglen. The little map on the adjoining page will shew you how England was divided at the time of the Heptarchy, and also the situation of Jutland and the adjoining province of Holstein from whence these invaders proceeded ; their track is marked by a dotted line by which you will see that they landed on the coast of Kent. Opposite to the island of Northstrand, on the western shore of Sleswick, a small tract of land was in ancient times occupied by a colony of Frisians, they extended several miles north from Husum ; Usher considers that Hengist came from these Frisians, and not from among the natives of Friesland, as some authors have supposed, for of all the continental



T. Varty, 31, Strand, February 1843.

dialects the ancient Frisick is the one which approaches most nearly to the Anglo-Saxon of our ancestors. Vast hordes of these tribes infested the northern seas, and were known to the English by the name of Norsemen or Northmen, while the French called them *Normans*. They were offshoots of the great Scandinavian branch of the Teutons, who, under different names, conquered and recombined most of the European states, after the overthrow of the Roman power. Such of them as remained in the north, devoted themselves to piracy, as a profitable and *honorable* profession. The Saxons, then scattered along the southern shores of the Baltic, also did this in the fourth and fifth centuries, and now, in the ninth century, we see them becoming the victims of their own system, which was thus carried into practice against themselves, and that by their own kinsmen the Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, and others.

These people, then, were originally of the same race as the Saxons?

Yes ; and it is not a little remarkable, that the three conquests of England, which were made during six centuries, were all the work of one race of men, bearing different names.

Do you mean that the Normans, who subdued England in the *eleventh* century, were in the *ninth* called Danes ; and, that they were of the same stock as the Danes and Saxons, whom they thus subdued in England ?

Just so ; and you will see this indicated by the dotted line upon the map, though a settlement of two hundred years in France, and an intermixture with the people

of that country, had wonderfully modified their Scandinavian character; but still, the followers of William the Conqueror had a much greater affinity with the Danes and Anglo-Saxons, than is generally imagined.

Had the Sovereigns of the Saxon Line no armorial bearings, for none are shewn in the chart between Egbert and Canute?

They had armorial bearings; but, there not being in the chart sufficient space to display them all, you must rest content with the subjoined description; from which, if you are acquainted with the terms made use of in heraldry, you will be able to emblazon them for yourselves, a practice we would strongly recommend.

ARMS OF THE SAXON KINGS.

Ethelwolf and Ethelbald. Azure, a cross potent fitché, or.

Ethelbert. Azure, a cross patonce (or patté) or.

Ethelred. Azure, a cross pattée flory, or.

Alfred. Chequy, or, and purple, on a chief sable a lion passant guardant of the first.

Edward the Elder. Az. a cross patonce between 4 martlets, or.

Athelstan. Party per saltire gu. and arg. on a mound, a cross batony crowned, or.

Edmund. Az. a cross pattée, or.

Edred. Az. a cross pattée, between 4 martlets, or.

Edwy. Azure, a cross pattée, or.

Edgar. Azure, a cross patonce, between 4 martlets, or.

Edward the Martyr, Ethelred the Unready, and Edmund Ironsides, bore the cross variously modified.

Canute. Or, sémée of hearts gules, 3 lions (some give 2) passant guardant az. in pale.

Hardicanute. Argent, a raven proper.

Edward the Confessor. Azure, a cross patonce between 5 martlets, or.

Harold. Gules crusuly argent. 2 bars voided azure, between 6 leopard's faces, or, 3, 2, and 1.

You will see that these arms consisted, for the most part, of different modifications of the cross, till we come to those of Canute, whose shield is given in the chart.

Let us now return to the Danish sovereigns of England. By his wife Emma of Normandy, who was the widow of Ethelred II., Canute left one son, Hardicanute; and, by his wife Elgiva, two other sons, Sweyn and Harold; between these three it was his intention to have divided his dominions; Hardicanute was to have had England, Denmark was allotted to Harold, and Norway to Sweyn.

Was this arrangement carried into effect?

The Queen and Earl Goodwin, with the Saxons of the South generally, were in favour of Hardicanute, "but his lingering abroad gave time unto Harold to better his side. The nobles met at Oxford, where the presence of the one downe peized the absence of the other, so that their voices went only with Harold, and presently proclaimed him full king over the whole island;" and it was not till his death, three years afterwards, that Hardicanute returned to England, at the instigation of his ambitious mother, and took possession of the vacant throne.

SAXON LINE RESTORED—1041 to 1066.

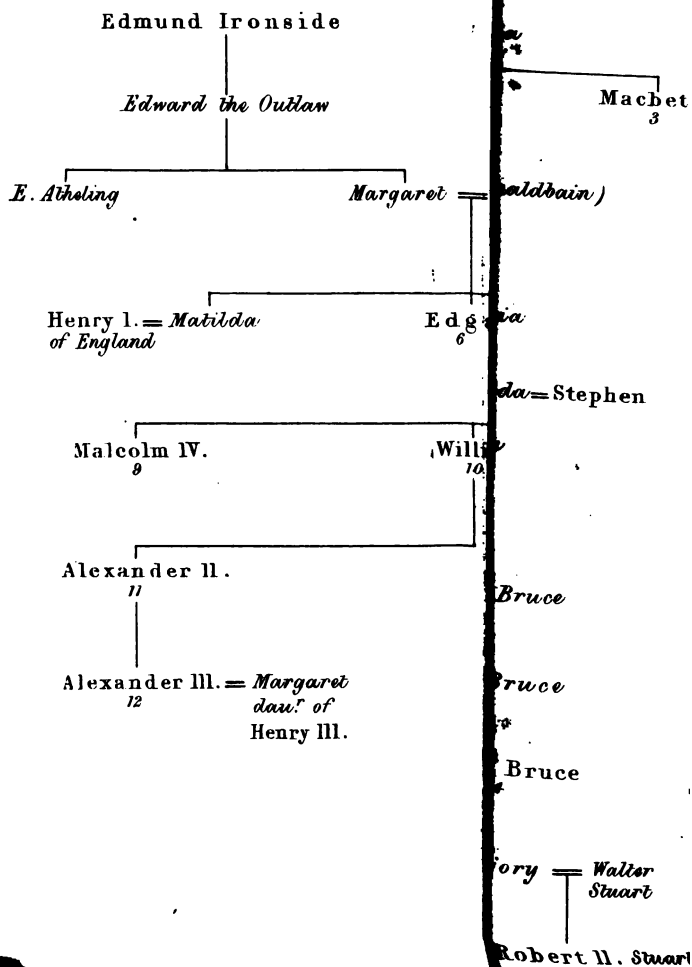
After this the Saxon line appears to have been restored in the person of Edward the Confessor?

It was : though, according to the law of succession, his nephew, Edward the Outlaw, had a superior claim, being the son of Edmund Ironsides, the elder brother of the Confessor. The objection made to his claim, on the ground of his father's alleged illegitimacy, appears to have had no foundation. We shall take notice of the arms of Edward the Confessor, when speaking of Richard II. who impaled them with his own.

Harold II. the son of Goodwin Earl of Kent, and maternal grandson of Canute, appears to have succeeded Edward the Confessor : but was not Edgar Atheling, the grandson of Edmund Ironsides, the rightful heir to the throne ?

Undoubtedly he was : but, “ him they held too young for government ; besides being a stranger borne, and scarce speaking the English tongue ; and withall the prophecies of Edmund, touching the alienation of the crown—the interest of the Danes—and the claim that Duke William (of Normandy) made, bred great distraction of desires and opinions ; but nothing was concluded for settling the state : no man either assuming, or proffering the diadem, because none had the power or right to adorn therewith his own head. In this calm conference a sudden gale arose, which blew all the sails spread for that wind into one port, and that was Harold.” The claim of Edgar Atheling being thus set aside, in 1066 Harold was





crowned king ; his reign, however, was of but short duration ; for in the same year, on Saturday the 14th day of October, he was slain at the battle of Hastings ; and the throne, thus again made vacant, was offered by the nobles to the victorious William, the first sovereign of the Norman Line.

NORMAN LINE—1066 to 1154.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

ENGLAND.		SCOTLAND.		FRANCE.	
<i>Norman Line.</i>					
William I.	1066	Malcolm III.	1057	Philip I.	1060
William II.	1087	Donald VI.	1093		
		Duncan II.	1094		
		Edgar	1096		
Henry I.	1100	Alexander I.	1107	Louis VI.	1108
Stephen	1135	David I.	1124	Louis VII.	1137

Was no effort made by Edgar Atheling to place himself on the throne of his ancestors ?

An attempt was made in his favour by Malcolm III. king of Scotland, who, you will see, had married Margaret the sister of Edgar Atheling, this attempt however was unsuccessful ; and, a peace between them was subsequently concluded, one condition of which was, that William should make Edgar an allowance of a mark a day ; and, both he and William ever after remained true to their agreement.

Was not this Malcolm III. or Malcolm Canmore, related to Duncan, with whose names Shakespeare has made us so familiar by his tragedy of Macbeth ?

Yes : he was his son, as you will see by looking at the annexed diagram, which has been introduced for the purpose of shewing the descent of the Bruce,

Baliol, and the Stuarts from Malcolm II. the grandfather of Duncan and Macbeth ; and also for shewing their connection with the Royal Family of England.

William I. then, came to the throne, chiefly by right of conquest.

He did : after the battle of Hastings, as I have said before, the nobles offered him the crown ; still it is very much to be doubted, whether they ever would have done so, had he not stood among them as "the Conqueror." William himself seems to have (publicly, at least) rested his claim to the throne of England, on the alliance between his great aunt, Emma of Normandy, and Ethelred II. ; he also affirmed, that the English Crown had been bequeathed to him by the will of his kinsman, Edward the Confessor. William Pictaviensis the Conqueror's chaplain says, that he was "elected king," "electus in regem," and crowned on Christmas-day, 1066. The Saxon chronicle, after noticing the battle of Hastings to have been won by William, and king Harold there having been slain, on Saturday, October 14th, 1066, proceeds to say,—“Then, “on mid-winter's day, Archbishop Aldred, hallowed “him to king at Westminster.”—You will observe that three of the strictly *Norman* descendants of William I. succeeded to the crown, before it reverted to a descendant of the Anglo-Saxon kings, in the person of Henry II.

Yes ; we had traced the double red line as far as the sister of Edgar Atheling, of whose claim you have just spoken, and through whose daughter Matilda of Scotland, the wife of Henry I. the lineal succession appears to have passed on to the Empress Maud.

But Edgar Atheling was still alive ; was his claim again passed over ?

Efforts were made to crown him ; and in such esteem was he held, that he was commonly called, "England's darling." "The prelates, though secretly affecting his as the rightful claim, yet terrified with the flashing thunderbolts of the papal curse, (the Pope having sent William a consecrated banner, an Agnus Dei, and one of St. Peter's hairs), durst not go forward with their purpose :—so powerful was the Pope, in blessings and cursings, to defeat the rightful heirs of kingdoms."

William the Conqueror appears to have had but two lions for his armorial bearings ?

He had but two : and there is much difference of opinion as to whether it was with *lions* or with *leopards* that his shield was charged. In support of the opinion that they were lions, we have the story of John the monk of Marmostier, an author of the time of Henry I. who tells us, that when his sovereign chose Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, to be his son-in-law, by marrying him to his only daughter and heir the Empress Maud,—after the bathing, and other solemn rites attendant upon investing him with the order of knighthood, boots embroidered with *golden lions* were drawn on his legs, and also a shield with *lions of gold* therein was hung about his neck.

Was not Robert the *eldest* son of William the Conqueror ? Why did he not succeed his father ?

He was the eldest son, and his cause was warmly espoused by the Normans, but the English interest was sufficiently powerful to place the crown on the

head of Rufus, his younger brother, to whom his father had bequeathed it.

But William II. died before his elder brother Robert, who, though deprived of the crown of England, had succeeded to his father's dukedom of Normandy;—in the succession to the English throne, was his claim again passed over without being recognised?

We are told, that his younger brother Henry I. “did, by his fair promises for reformation of bad “and rigorous laws,—by the restoring the clergy to “their livings,—by the remission of taxes exacted “on the subjects,—by promises,—and by oath to “frame just laws, founded on those of St. Edward, “did wind himself so farre into the loves of all, “that with a general concurrence he was saluted “king.”

There appear to be lions on every shield, with the exception of that of Stephen; how is it, that, as he was the grandson of William I. he did not bear the same arms?

It is true that all bore the lions except Stephen, of whom we shall afterwards speak; but at that time, armorial bearings could not be said to have become strictly hereditary; nor, indeed, were they so till the time of Henry III.

But, on the shield of Henry I. in addition to these two lions, there is another, standing on his hind legs and encircled with a border: why is this?

You will see that Henry I. married Matilda of Scotland; this entitled him to impale (as heralds term it) the arms of that kingdom with his own: and the lion is said to have been the armorial ensign of Scotland since the founding of the monarchy by

Fergus I. who, we are told, "for the magnanimity of his courage, took for his arms and device, the creature counted the symbol of valiancy and generosity," which his successors have retained without change.

But were armorial bearings as old as the time of Fergus I.?

Certainly not, but as we have before said, nations, and kingdoms, and other colonies of men united under a head or leader, had ensigns, banners, or badges, under which they fought in times of war. And we have positive testimony, from the history of Florence, to the antiquity of the lion as the Scottish ensign: hence we learn, that it was borne on the heads of 4000 Scots, led by William, brother of king Achaius, in the wars of Charles the Great of France, in Italy; where the people, in honour of the Scots and of their ensign, appointed public games in which a lion was crowned with many honours and ceremonies, in token of the Scots' valour in their relief.

But this lion appears to be surrounded with a double border; has this any meaning?

You are quite right in asking this question, for there are few devices in heraldry, to which some meaning is not attached, and they are frequently of considerable historical interest; all are, therefore, worthy of individual observation.

But is any dependence to be placed on the reasons that are frequently given for the adoption of these devices?

There is certainly room for the exercise of discretion, as to the amount of reliance to be placed

upon them : but they have at least this advantage, that they tend to impress on the mind interesting facts in history, which would, perhaps, in no other way be so well remembered. This border, of which you have just asked the meaning, is said to have been added by Charlemagne, on occasion of his league with Achaius, to signify that the lilies of France should always protect the lion of Scotland.

Are there not peculiar terms made use of in describing these different devices ?

Yes : heraldry has a language peculiarly its own, and as we have before said, it will be well for you to make yourself acquainted with those terms which are of most frequent occurrence, which you may do by reference to the glossary. We have already made use of some of these in describing the arms of the Saxon kings ; and an acquaintance with them is absolutely necessary, to enable you to understand the following descriptions. We shall suppose that you have already done this, as by that means, we shall be saved much useless repetition, and the frequent interruption of the narrative for the purpose of explanation.

How then would you describe the arms of Henry I. ?

Party per pale, on the dexter side of the shield, the arms of England,—“Gules, two lions passant gardant, or, on the sinister those of Scotland,—“or, within a double tressure of fleury, counterfleury, “a lion rampant, gules.”

Why did not Stephen bear the arms of his uncle ?

There is much difference of opinion, as to what arms were in reality borne by this sovereign. Upton says,

“he did bear in a shield gules, the bodies of three lions passant in the neck, with men’s bodies, or, in form of the sign Sagittarius, he having entered upon the Government of England, in the month of December, the sun being then in that sign.” Others attribute to him, Gules, a sagittarius, or, these were the arms of the city of Blois, in the kingdom of France. The former bearing he is also said to have adopted in commemoration of a great victory, which he gained principally by the assistance of his archers. To whichever of these reasons we may incline, the fact shews that the assumption of arms for a peculiar object, was not confined to ancient heraldry. On the whole, the weight of authority seems to be in favour of the first, as the arms of king Stephen ; they are, therefore, thus represented in the chart.

But how came Stephen to succeed his uncle, to the exclusion of his cousin the Empress Maud, who must have had a prior claim as daughter of Henry I. ?

Maud was, undoubtedly, next in succession to the crown, which Stephen had usurped ; and her claim was powerfully supported by her half brother, the Earl of Gloucester. A civil war ensued, with various success to either party ; but in 1141 a battle was fought at Lincoln, in which Stephen was defeated and made prisoner.

But did Maud then succeed to the crown ?

She did not actually ascend the throne in consequence of this defeat of Stephen ; though we are told by William of Malmesbury who was present, that at a synod of clergy assembled at Winchester to make provision for filling the throne, rendered

vacant (as they would have it,) by Stephen's imprisonment, it was resolved,—“that, in order that “the kingdom may not be without a ruler, we, the “clergy of England, to whom it chiefly belongs to “elect kings and to ordain them, having yesterday “deliberated on this great cause in private, and “invoked, as is fitting, the direction of the Holy “Spirit, did, and do elect Matilda the daughter of “the pacific, rich, glorious, good, and incomparable “king Henry, to be *Sovereign Lady* of England and “Normandy.”

An agreement, however, was afterwards entered into between them, which the nobles and clergy were assembled at Winchester to confirm: by this, Stephen was to retain the crown during his life,—to adopt Henry the son of Maud, (afterwards Henry II.) for his heir,—and to secure him the succession after his death. Stephen, in the charter which he made soon after his accession, thus recognizes the origin of his title; “Ego Stephanus, Dei gratiâ, “assensu cleri et populi, in regem Angliæ electus :” (I, Stephen, by the grace of God, and by the assent of the clergy and people, elected to be king of England.) And the Pope, in confirming his charter, tells him, that he was “communi voto et unanimi “assensu, tam procerum, quam etiam populi, in “regem electus :” (elected to be king by the common will and the unanimous assent, as well of the nobles, as also of the people); and he then adds, that since so universal an assent could not be directed but by divine grace, he therefore allows his title, and confirms him in the kingdom.

The next king, Henry II. appears, by the double

red line, to have descended from one of the Saxon kings.

Yes; his mother, the Empress Maud, was the great-grand-daughter of Edward the Outlaw, the son of Edmund Ironsides. The second husband of this Empress Maud was Geoffrey Plantagenet; and thus, Henry II. their son, was the first king of the line of Plantagenet.

LINE OF PLANTAGENET—1154 to 1399.

ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.
<i>Plantagenet.</i>		
Henry II. . 1154	Malcolm IV. 1153	Louis VII. 1137
Richard I. . 1189	William I. 1165	Philip II. . 1180
John . . 1199	Alexander II. 1214	Louis VIII. 1223
Henry III. 1216	Alexander III. 1245	St. Louis IX. 1226
Edward I. 1272	Margaret . 1286	Philip III. 1270
	John Baliol 1288	Philip IV. . 1285
	<i>Interregnum.</i>	Louis X. . 1314
	Robert the	John I. . 1316
	Bruce . 1306	Philip V. . 1316
Edward II. 1307	David II. . 1309	Charles IV. 1322
		<i>Branch of Valois.</i>
Edward III. 1327	Robert II. . 1329	Philip VI. . 1328
		John II. . 1350
Richard II. 1377		Charles V. 1364

You of course know why the surname of Plantagenet was taken by this family?

Was it not from the device of the Plantagenista, or broom; a sprig of which was worn by Geoffrey of Anjou in his helmet; and which Broom plant we see represented on the chart, above the shield of Henry II.?

You are right: you will also observe, that on the shield of Henry II. there are *three* lions. Henry married Eleanor, daughter and co-heir of William,

fifth duke of Aquitaine and Guienne ; he therefore added the lion of that duchy to the two borne by his predecessors, as the armorial ensigns of England ; and the three united have ever since been borne by the sovereigns of this country.

But Henry I., who married Matilda of Scotland, did not add the lion of that kingdom to the two in his own shield ; at least, not in the same way as Henry II., but placed it by the side of his own.

Yes : but this method of uniting two coats in one appears to have been made use of at a very early period ; but the mode now adopted is, by what is termed "quartering," of which we shall have an instance in the case of Edward I.

Why is the shield of Richard I. represented in such a way, as to shew but half, instead of the whole of it ?

This representation is taken from the Great Seal which was used by Richard before his departure for the Holy Land ; and on it is represented a lion counter rampant ; leaving it doubtful whether this constituted the whole charge of the field, or whether the remaining half was similarly charged, in that case making the device two lions combatant. On his second seal, used by him after his return from captivity, we find the shield distinctly adorned with the three lions of his predecessor ; and it is the first instance, in which arms are known to have been borne on the *shield*. They were borne by Edward I. on the caparison of the horses ; and Richard II. introduced the custom of bearing them upon the just au corps, or bodice ; their application to the coin of the realm is of great antiquity. Speed gives a coin

of Edmund king of Sicily, brother of our Henry III., which bears his escutcheon on the reverse.

Had arms become hereditary at so early a period as this ; we thought you told us this was not the case, till the time of Henry III. ?

Their transmission from one generation to another cannot be positively proved till towards the latter end of that reign, when heraldry began to have its appropriate devices and vocabulary, both of which were then nearly as full as in the present day ; but an old writer, Brooke, after telling us that this ('Richard's,') "is the first armes I could ever see "any authoritie for," adds,—"from this time they "seem to have become hereditary in this kingdome ; "it being deemed most honourable to carry those "armes, which had been displayed in the holy land, "in that service against the professed enemies of "Christianity."

Was it not Richard I. who first adopted the motto, "Dieu et mon droit," which we always see on the royal arms ?

It was ; and he is said to have done so from its having been the parole of the French king, whom he defeated at Gizeos in the year 1198.

At the death of Richard I. should not Arthur of Brittany have succeeded to the throne, in right of his father Geoffrey, the *elder* brother of John ?

He was undoubtedly the lawful heir, and his cause was espoused by many powerful barons : the late king had also frequently declared him his heir. But John, who was then called Duke of Normandy, had sufficient influence to get himself proclaimed king ; and the occasion of his doing this is remark-

able as an instance, in which the *elective* character of the monarchy was most forcibly put by so high an authority as the then archbishop, who having announced that the Duke of Normandy had been elected king at Northampton, laid it down as a recognised principle, that no one could be entitled by any previous circumstances to succeed to the crown, *unless he were chosen by the body of the nation*, —“*ab universitate regni electus.*”

Then this is another instance in which the law of primogeniture, or of hereditary succession, was set aside?

It is: and the sentiments expressed on that occasion, as given by Matthew Paris, are worthy of recollection; the following, he says, was the substance of the Archbishop's address:—“Hear, all ye people; it is well known that none can have a right to the crown of this kingdom, unless for his excellent virtues he be *elect*ed to it, then anointed king, as was Saul, the son of no king, nor even royally connected; such a man also was David; and thus it was ordained, to the end that he, whose merits are preeminent, be chosen the lord of all the people.”

John appears to have been succeeded by his son Henry III., and then by his grandson Edward I. Why has Edward's shield so much more upon it, than those we have already seen; for, in addition to the three lions, there are single lions and castles, and these more than once repeated?

Perhaps, if you remember to whom Edward was married, it will enable you in some measure to explain this.

Was he not married to Queen Eleanor, the daughter

of Ferdinand king of *Castille* and *Léon* ; that queen Eleanor, to whose memory the beautiful crosses we have seen at Northampton and Waltham were erected ?

He was ; and now do you see the meaning of the *Castle* and *Lion* ?

We see that castle and Castille, lion and Léon, are nearly alike in sound ; do you mean that this is the reason of their being chosen for the arms of the sovereigns of that country ?

I do : and it is a mode of bearing not at all uncommon ; the device being nothing more than a pictured representation of the name or title of the bearer. In this instance the queen's arms are borne quarterly with those of the king ; and it is otherwise remarkable, as being the earliest example in England of two coats *quartered* on the same shield.

Were the arms of Edward I. the same as those of his father ?

On the obverse of the great seal of king Edward I., we find the shield bearing the three lions : on the reverse of the same is an hexagonal castle, from which rises a tower of the same form, and which is placed on each side of his portrait, in allusion to his maternal descent from the royal house of Castille.

The next reign, that of Edward II., will afford us another instance where an inroad on the regular succession was made by the violent deposition of this unfortunate sovereign.

Yes ; a parliament seems to have been summoned, or, as Polydore Virgil says, "*Principes, convocato consilio, pervenerunt Londini,*" for the special pur-

pose of renouncing their allegiance. For this they appointed commissioners, viz :—the Bishop of Ely for the Bishops, the Earl of Warren for the Earls, Sir H. Piercy for the Barons, and Sir W. Russell for the Commons.

In the next shield, that of Edward III., the charge appears to consist of Fleur-de-lis in the first and fourth quarters, and the three lions in the second and third ; what had Edward III. to do with the Fleur-de-lis, were they not the arms of the kings of France ?

They were : but have you forgotten that Edward III. laid claim to the crown of France, in right of his mother Isabella, who was the daughter of Philip le Bel, and the sister of Charles the Fair ?

This then is the reason why he quartered the arms of that country with his own ?

Yes ; and the better to prosecute this claim, he concluded a treaty with the Flemings, whereby they engaged to acknowledge him as their sovereign, provided he took the *arms* as well as the title of King of France. “These Flemings,” we are told by an old historian, “had bound themselves in a million of gold, that they would always help the king of France and fight *under his ensign* : for release whereof, king Edward, by persuasion of Jaques d’Artvell of Gaunt, did *quarter the arms of France* ; or, in other words, took *the ensign* of the king of France, by which act the Flemings did hold themselves discharged of their band and oath.”

This seems a curious way of getting rid of their oath.

We certainly cannot applaud its honesty, whatever we may think of its ingenuity.

This then is the first time that the fleurs-de-lis are seen upon the escutcheon of England; but surely they ought not to have taken precedence of our own lions, by being placed in the first and fourth quarters, which are considered more honourable than the others.

They were not so placed at first: but soon after, either to gratify the French nation, or because theirs was the more ancient and greater monarchy, king Edward placed the fleurs-de-lis in this more honorable position; and in that way they continued to be borne till the time of queen Anne.

Can you tell us why the fleur-de-lis was adopted as the national bearing of France?

There is not only much difference of opinion as to the origin of this device, but also as to what the device itself really was; some calling them spear-heads, some water-flags, while others will have them to be lilies; they are also said to be the flowers which grew on the banks of the river Lys, (*Iris pseudacorus*, Linn.) which separated Artois and France from Flanders, and were anciently called flams, or flambes, (which signifies the same,) whence the royal standard of France was called the Oriflam, or Oriflambe, being a blue banner charged with golden fleurs-de-lis.

But had Edward III. really a valid claim to the crown of France?

To enable you to understand the character of his claim, and of that of his competitor Philip de Valois, we have introduced the accompanying diagram, by

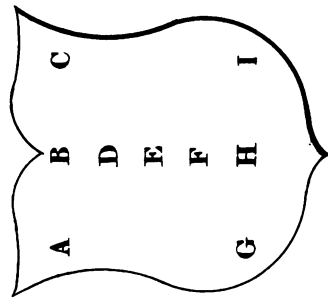
which you will see the degree of relationship in which these rival princes stood to the preceding kings of France.

But was it not because the Salic law prevailed in France, that Edward III. laid claim to that crown?—what was the origin of this Salic law?

It had its origin among the Franks, who were dispersed in bands over Germany and the Low Countries; these tribes received different names, according to the different chiefs who led them, or the different districts they inhabited; some were called Salians, from their settling in that part of the country through which the river Sala passed; and among the laws of these Salians, we find the following:—"de terrâ vero Salicâ, nulla portio ad mulierem transit, sed hoc virilis sexus acquirit," (of the *Salic* land, no portion descends to a female, but the male sex inherits this.) This was their law, as it related to *private inheritance*; and some historians contend, that it was equally applicable to the *succession to the crown*. Be this as it may, it is certain that this law has, in more countries than one, been so applied.

At what period was the succession to the crown of France declared to be subject to this law?

In the year 1316: at this time Louis Hutin (as you will see by the diagram,) dying, left only one daughter, an infant; but the crown was not disposed of, till it was known whether the widow of Louis would give birth to a son or a daughter. In the meanwhile, Philip le long, eldest brother of Louis, was appointed regent. Shortly after the queen was delivered of a son, named John, who, however, survived his birth but a few days: then, in conse-



B

Louis VIII. d 1226

Louis IX.
(St. Louis)

Robert
1st Count d'Artois

Philip III.
the Bold

Margaret
and Wife of
K. Edward I.

Philip IV.
the Fair

Charles
E. of Valois

Philip VI.
K. of France

Louis X. Hutin

Philip V.
the Tall

Charles IV.
the Fair

Isabella
of France

Edward II.
of England

John

Joanna

Isabella.

Mary

Blanche

Edward III.



quence of his nephew's death, Philip grounding his claim upon the Salic law, asserted that the crown devolved upon him; and notwithstanding that considerable opposition was made to this claim, he was crowned at Rheims. A few days after his coronation, Philip held an assembly at Paris, whereat were present "a great number of nobles, almost all the prelates, the most considerable burghers of Paris, and the university:" — this assembly examined the laws of the state, and decided that *women* were incapable of succeeding to the crown; and consequently they approved and confirmed the coronation of Philip. Thus, nine hundred years after the establishment of the monarchy, it was first expressly decided in France, that no female could succeed to the crown. This Philip dying soon after, and leaving only daughters, his brother, Charles the Fair, mounted the throne without opposition; this therefore was the second decision against a female succeeding to the crown. After this time, this application of the Salic law appears to have been universally recognized in France, as a fundamental law of the realm.

But in what way did this affect the claim of Edward III.?

I must again refer you to the diagram, in which you will see that Charles the Fair, king of France, also died without male issue. He left one daughter, Mary: his other daughter, Blanche, was born after the death of her father. You observe that this king Charles was the brother of Isabella, wife of our Edward II., and mother of Edward III. Now by the Salic law, Mary the daughter of Charles could not

succeed to the crown of France: in this case therefore again, as in that of Louis Hutin, a regency was to be appointed, till it was known whether the widow of the deceased king would give birth to a son or a daughter. Philip de Valois claimed to be appointed regent, as cousin german to the late king by the *male line*; and in support of his claim, pleaded the Salic law, which he said excluded not only daughters themselves from the French throne, but also their *descendants*: while on the other hand, Edward III. also put in his claim, not only by virtue of this Salic law, but also as nephew and next male heir to Charles the Fair; thus he limited the operation of the Salic law to females *themselves*.

The decision as to the regency was in favour of this Philip de Valois; and afterwards, when the Princess Blanche was born, Philip was proclaimed king.

Then both Philip and Edward were interested in maintaining the Salic law, since both claimed the crown of France through the female line, and to the exclusion of several female heirs?

Yes; for had not this law been in force, neither could have had any claim whatever; and the crown would have passed to the queen of Navarre, daughter of Louis Hutin: in fact, but for the bringing forward of this law by her uncle Philip le Long, this Princess would have ascended the throne on the death of her father. There were also the daughters of Philip le Long and of Charles, who would all have had a prior claim to either Edward III. or to Philip of Valois. The real question therefore was, whether Edward or Philip rightly interpreted the bearing of

the Salic law, that is to say, whether it was limited to the persons of the daughters, so as to exclude *themselves only* from the succession, or whether it also extended to their *male descendants*. Edward you know, was one of these male descendants, being the son of Isabella, sister of Charles the Fair, and of the two kings who preceded him. Philip maintained, that Edward could pretend to the crown of France only by right of *representation*, as son of Isabella ; and that representing only a woman, he could not derive from his mother a right which she herself had not ; but Edward took care not to ground his claim on the right of representation ; but on the contrary, insisted on his nearness of blood, and affirmed that the crown was devolved to him, as next male heir capable of succeeding. We have already seen that the decision was against Edward, the subsequent prosecution of whose claim was the cause of so much hostility between the two nations.

But (to return to the heraldic distinctions of which we were speaking,) were there not often various other devices used, besides those which are usually denominated coats of arms ?

Yes ; in addition to the charges borne upon the shield, many of our royal and noble families, have at various times, adopted distinctive marks by way of badges or devices. We have already seen one example of this, in the *Planta genista* of the Plantagenets ; another, in the Prince of Wales' feathers, is familiar to all.

Was not this badge adopted by the Black Prince after the battle of Cressy ?

The three feathers had been the device of John de

Luxemburg, the old king of Bohemia, the last and most illustrious victim of the Black Prince in that famous battle. The blind old king, we are told, hearing that his son was dangerously wounded and forced to abandon the field, and that nothing could resist the undaunted courage and murderous onslaught of the Black Prince, resolved upon making a charge; for this purpose he placed himself between two knights, whose bridles were interlaced on either side with his own, and charging furiously, was soon numbered among the illustrious dead.

But what is the meaning of the motto, "Ich dien?"

"Ich dien," or, "I serve," is thought to have been used to indicate, that the king of Bohemia *served* the French king in his wars, and became his stipendiary. Others look upon this as Prince Edward's own device, alluding to the words of the Apostle:—(Gal. ch. iv. v. 1.) "The heir, so long as he is a child, differeth nothing from a servant," this, says Sanderson, is a more probable conjecture, seeing that the feathers and motto have ever since been borne by the Prince of Wales, heir-apparent to the crown of this realm. These feathers and this motto were also made use of as a device, with proper distinctions, by collateral branches of both the royal houses of York and Lancaster.

We see that the shield of Edward III., is surrounded by the Garter, with its inscription, "Honi soit qui mal y pense;" was he the founder of that order of knighthood?

He was: and it is said that he established it from a desire to encourage the chivalrous spirit

of his nobles, a spirit, which his own example and that of his illustrious son had done so much to maintain.

The crown appears now to have descended to Richard II. ; was he not the eldest surviving son of the Black Prince ?

Yes : and if you observe his armorial bearings, you will see that they differ in more than one respect from those of his grandfather.

We see on the dexter side of his shield, a cross between five birds ; and on the sinister side, are the three fleurs-de-lis, and the three lions, twice repeated.

Just so ; but tell me how you would describe them heraldically.

Should we not say,—Azure, a cross patonce, or, and gules, between five martlets of the second, in the field, impaled with the arms of France and England quarterly.

But why are there only three fleurs-de-lis ? in Edward's shield there were several ; or to speak correctly, the field was *semée* of fleur-de-lis.

Charles VI. French king of that name, greatly envying, as we are told, that the kings of England should bear the arms of France, (which were *semée-de-luces*) changed the same into *three* fleurs-de-luces, of which king Henry V. of England took example, and did bear the like ; by reason whereof, the kings of France have ever since ceased to make any further change of their arms.

And why did Richard II. bear the cross and martlets ?

They were the arms of his patron saint, Edward

the Confessor. Richard, therefore, placed them on the dexter side of his shield, thus giving them the most honorable position. Froissart, the old chronicler and secretary to Edward III., gives us the following reason for this impalement, and which, if not altogether satisfactory, is at least curious. He says, "of olde tyme there was a kyng in Englande, "named Edward, who is a sainte, and canonized, "and honoured thro all this realme. In his tyme "he subdued the Danes and dyscomfited them by "batayle on the see thre tymes. And this Sainte "Edward Kyng of Englande, Lord of Irelande and "Acquitaine, the Yrishmen loved and dredede him "much more than any other kyng of Englande "that had been before. And, therefore, our sove- "reigne lorde, Kyng Richard, this yeare past, when "he was in Yreland, in all his armories and devices, "he left the bering of the armes of Englande, as the "lybardes (lions) and flour delyces quarterlie, and "bare the armes of this Sainte Edward, that is, a "cross patente goulde and goules, with four white "martinettes in the field. Whereof it was said, the "Yrishmen were well pleased, and the soner they "inclined to hym."

Surely there are the same arms over the entrance to Westminster Hall: are armorial bearings often used in buildings, for purposes of decoration?

Buildings of this style (the perpendicular) were often profusely ornamented with the arms, as well as the badges of the sovereigns or other noble families, by whom they were erected. You need not go far from the example you have just mentioned, to one (Henry Seventh's Chapel) which is almost literally covered

with the Tudor badges, in every variety of form and position. And on the other side of the Hall, there is another building now in the course of erection, from the beautiful design of Charles Barry, Esq. R. A. which is in the same style of architecture, and is decorated in a similar manner.

You now speak of the New Houses of Parliament?

Yes; I refer to that splendid pile of building, which is intended for the use of the Peers and Commons of England, with the official residences of the Speaker and other parliamentary officers. It appears to have been the design of the Architect, to avail himself to the utmost of this peculiarity of the perpendicular style of pointed architecture, in order that he may introduce as many of the national emblems and devices as possible into a building of so truly *national* a character, as our Houses of Parliament; in the river front, and other parts, Mr. Barry has accordingly introduced the armorial ensigns of the Sovereigns of England, from the earliest period of our history, to those of her present most gracious Majesty, whose arms are made to occupy a prominent position in every oriel window. The distinctive badges of the several orders of British knighthood are also given with admirable effect, together with every other similar device of any national or historical interest. They are carved in stone, in a very bold and striking manner; and are as remarkable for the beauty of their execution, as for the appropriate manner in which they have been introduced.

But (to return to the arms of king Richard II.) there is an angel on either side of this shield of

Richard's in the east front of Westminster Hall, and another on the top of it, while the shield itself appears to be resting on the body of a stag; have these any meaning?

You may have observed that the Queen's arms, as we now see them, have always a lion and unicorn on either side; these are called *supporters*, and Richard II. was the first English Sovereign who bore any. His as you see were angels; and we shall find that different sovereigns varied their supporters at pleasure.

But what were these supporters for, and in what did their use originate?

It is not very easy to say exactly what gave rise to them. It has been conjectured, (and with some probability,) that they were borrowed from the grotesque costumes worn by the pages, who were the bearers of the shields or banners of the knights at the tournaments, and who were often habited in the skins of beasts, or of mythological or imaginary monsters. When the adventurers did not use their shields, they were suspended against the barriers and pavilions within the lists; and it was the especial duty of these armour-bearers, or esquires, to guard them with the greatest possible diligence. The white hart, on which the shield rests, was the ordinary badge of Richard II., derived from the arms of Joan, Countess of Kent; and one of a colossal size, may still be seen painted on the wall in the aisle of Westminster Abbey, just over the door which leads into the east cloister. We shall frequently have occasion to allude to badges, when speaking of the two royal houses next in succession.

THE HOUSE OF LANCASTER—1399 to 1461.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

ENGLAND.		SCOTLAND.		FRANCE.	
Henry IV.	1399	James I.	1406	Charles VI.	1380
Henry V.	1413	James II.	1437		
Henry VI.	1422	James III.	1460	Charles VII.	1422

Was not the *red* rose one of the badges of this house, as the *white* rose was of the House of York?

It was ; and from their having been adopted by the followers of either house, and from the dreadful civil wars, to which the contending claims of these houses gave rise, they have become of greater historical interest than perhaps any other.

Henry IV. appears to have been the first sovereign of this family, was he the rightful heir to the crown?

I suppose you know that Richard II. was still alive when Henry ascended the throne ; but even had he been dead, Henry certainly was not his lawful heir ; in this instance, *might* once more prevailed over *right*.

Henry IV. (Bolingbroke) having got possession of the person of Richard, had him imprisoned in the Tower, where he was induced with a cheerful countenance, (as the reporters tell us,) to make a formal renunciation of the crown, acknowledging his unfitness for government, and absolving his subjects from homage and fealty. He then gave the royal ring to his cousin, saying, “ that he of all men “ should be his successor, if he had the power to

“ name one.” Henry received the act of abdication seated in his usual place near the throne, which was empty and covered with cloth of gold. He rose, as soon as sentence of deposition was pronounced, approached the throne, and having solemnly crossed himself, thus spake.—“ In the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, I, Henry of Lancaster, challenge this Realme of Ynglond, and the crowne, with all the membres and appurtenances, als that I descendit by Ryght Lyne of the Blode, comeing fro the Gude Lord Kyng Henry therde, and thorghe that Ryght that God of his grace has sent me, with help of Kyn and of my Frends, to recover it; which Realme was in poynt to be ondone, for the default of governance and undoying of the gude laws.” The act of deposition having been read, Henry knelt for a few minutes in prayer, and was then seated on the throne by the archbishops of Canterbury and York.

But who was the rightful heir to the throne, on the deposition of Richard, if Henry were not?

Undoubtedly Edmund the young Earl of March. This you will easily understand, if you refer to the genealogical table, where you will see the names of four of the sons of Edward III.; but you must not forget, that they are not placed there in the order of seniority.

No: had they been so placed, Lionel would have been next to the Black Prince.

Yes: the Black Prince was the eldest son; Lionel Duke of Clarence, the second; John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, the third; and Edmund Duke of York, the fourth. *Thomas of Woodstock &c.*

of
quod
2nd

In that case the descendants of Lionel must have had a prior claim to those of John of Gaunt?

You are right; but as Lionel died without male issue, his daughter Philippa was his heir. Now this Philippa married Edmund Mortimer Earl of March; the claim of whose grandson, Edmund Mortimer, the young Earl of March, was undoubtedly superior to that of Henry IV.

But though Edmund Mortimer's title was better than that of Henry IV. it does not appear to have been recognised.

No: but we shall see that the claim of the Mortimers was revived by Richard Duke of York, son of Anne Mortimer, who was sister of this Edmund Earl of March. She was thus the innocent cause of that dreadful contest between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, which was only put an end to when their claims became united by the marriage of Henry VII. with Elizabeth of York. Henry IV. continued to bear the arms of France and England quarterly, supported by an antelope on the dexter, and by a swan on the sinister side. The antelope and swan appear to have been derived from the family of Bohun; for we find that at the meeting of Henry VIII. and the Emperor Maximilian in 1513, Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, heir-general to Eleanor Bohun, appeared in "purple sattin, "his apparel and his bard, full of antelopes and swans "of fine gold bullion, and full of spangles." The antelopes still remain on the gates of Maxtoke Castle, and a swan is at this time the arms of the town of Buckingham.

As Edmund Mortimer was still alive at the death

of Henry IV. ought he not to have succeeded to the throne ?

He was certainly the lawful heir, but his claim seems still to have been overlooked ; and Henry V. took possession of his father's throne without opposition. His great seal was the first used by our monarchs, in which the fleurs-de-lis were reduced to three in number ; though they had been so borne in the arms of Richard II. ; and he was the first who took for his dexter supporter, a lion rampant guardant crowned, with an antelope for the sinister supporter.

Did not Henry V. renew the claim to the crown of France, which had been before made by Edward ?

The warlike spirit of Henry seems to have prompted him to this step ; for he suddenly demanded the crown of France, as the representative of Isabella, the wife of the second Edward, on whom the pretensions of Edward III. had been founded ; but supposing the original claim of Edward to have been a valid one, the crown of France must now have belonged, not to Henry, but to Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March.

Was it not in the next reign, that of Henry VI. that Richard Duke of York asserted his claim to the throne : how could he have any claim, seeing that he was only descended from a younger son of Edward III. ?

We have before seen how the claim of the Clarence branch of the house of Plantagenet rested in Edmund Mortimer. This Edmund died in 1424 without issue. His rights, therefore, passed to his

sister Anne, whose son was this same Richard, who succeeded to the titles of his maternal uncle, Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March. That this Richard, therefore, was the direct heir of Edward III. there can be no doubt ; though it is also true, that the principle of keeping the succession in the *direct* line had not always been observed.

Were the arms of Henry VI. the same as those of his predecessor ?

We sometimes find them impaled with those of the Confessor, in the same way as we have seen was done by Richard II. and probably for the same reason. We find them thus impaled in the archiepiscopal palace at Croydon, where they are supposed to have been put up by Archbishop Stafford ; and Ducarel accounts very plausibly for their introduction, by referring to a letter of Henry VI. in 1544, directed to that prelate, and to the convocation of the clergy of the province of Canterbury there assembled. In this letter the king thus speaks of his sainted predecessor :—“ And, forasmuch as amongst all other
“ Saints, we trust that the blessed and glorious Con-
“ fessor, Saint Edward, was special Patron and pro-
“ tector of us and of our royaume ; whereof he
“ sometime bare the coronne, whoos day of translation
“ is kept as now double feest in holy Church only,—
“ we, for the more laude and praising of God, for
“ worship of the said glorious saint, and for increase
“ of more devotion amongst Christen people, pray
“ and exhort you to decree and ordeyne by the au-
“ thoritie of the said convocation, that the day of
“ Saint Edward be kept and observed perpetually
“ hereafter, as double feest and holy-day through all

“ your province, wherein you shall do God right
 “ acceptable service, and to us right singular plaisir.”
 The armorial arrangement under consideration was
 most likely a compliment to the piety of king Henry.
 He used two antelopes for his supporters.

As the right of Richard, Duke of York, had been
 allowed, why did he not succeed to the throne ?

It is true his right had been allowed ; but a
 compromise had been entered into, by which it was
 agreed that Henry should retain the crown during
 his life, and that Richard should be his successor,
 to the exclusion of the Prince of Wales, the son of
 Henry VI. and Margaret of Anjou. This however
 was prevented by the death of Richard at the
 battle of Wakefield in 1460. But his son, Edward
 the young Duke of York, having obtained a signal
 victory over the Lancastrians at Mortimer’s Cross
 in the same year, was proclaimed king, by the title
 of Edward IV. ; he was the first sovereign of the
 House of York.

HOUSE OF YORK —1461 to 1485.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.
Edward IV. 1461	James III. 1460	Louis XI. 1461
Edward V. 1483		Charles VIII. 1483
Richard III. 1483		

Then Edward IV. was proclaimed during the life-
 time of Henry VI. ?

He was : and an act of Parliament was passed to
 declare his title just, which title was made to rest on
 the high ground of legitimacy. After stating Ed-
 ward’s right by descent, the act proceeded to declare

the three kings of the Lancaster line tyrants and usurpers, and to recite "how, upon the 4th day of March last, 1461, Edward had taken upon him the realm of England and lordship of Ireland, and entered into the exercise of the royal estate, dignity and preeminence; having on the said 4th day of March, removed Henry late called Henry VI. son to Henry, son to the said Henry late Earl of Derby, son to John of Gaunt, from the occupation, intrusion, reign and government of the realm."

Was not Edward's badge of the rose en soleil, adopted from some circumstance which occurred immediately previous to this battle of Mortimer's Cross?

Yes: it is said that on the morning of the battle, there appeared to be three suns in the heavens, which as the day advanced became united in one; and this omen, which preceded a signal victory over the Lancastrian army, induced Edward to assume this figure as a badge. He bore the arms of France and England quarterly, with the arms of the Confessor, those of the Confessor occupying the first and fourth quarters; with the lion for the dexter, and a bull for the sinister supporter. The white rose, you know, was the badge of the House of York, and is supposed to have been first used by Edmund of Langley, from whom this house was descended in the female line. The red rose of the rival house of Lancaster, was the device borne by John of Gaunt, head of that house. Hence the "wars of the roses," beginning with the battle of Saint Alban's in 1455, and ending with that of Bosworth in 1485.

Was not the next king, Edward V. one of the unfortunate princes, who were supposed to have been smothered in the Tower by desire of their uncle Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who was afterwards king under the title of Richard III. ?

He was : and afterwards, in utter defiance of the commonest decencies of life, Richard did all he could to bring about a marriage between his own son and the princess Elizabeth, the sister of these unfortunate children. Richard, however, did not long enjoy the crown, another candidate for it having appeared in the person of Henry, Earl of Richmond, (Henry VII.) the grandson of Owen Tudor, and of Catherine, the widow of Henry V.

He must have been the representative of the line of Lancaster by right of his mother, who was granddaughter of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, eldest son of John of Gaunt ?

You are right ; and it was proposed that he should marry the Princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late king, (Edward IV.) and now by the death of her brothers, the representative of the rival house of York.

Was there no change in the royal arms, from the time of Edward IV. to that of Queen Elizabeth, as none are given during that interval in the Chart ?

With the exception of Mary, who bore the arms of her husband Philip of Spain in the third quarter, they all bore the arms of France and England quarterly, though their supporters varied. The shield of Edward V. has the lion on the dexter, and the white hart on the sinister side; while that of Richard III. was supported on either side by a boar.

LINE OF TUDOR—1485 to 1603.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

ENGLAND.		SCOTLAND.		FRANCE.	
Henry VII.	1485	James III.	1460	Charles VIII.	1483
Henry VIII.	1509	James IV.	1492	Louis XII.	1498
		James V.	1513	Francis I.	1515
Edward VI.	1547	Mary	1542	Henry II.	1547
Mary	1553			Francis II.	1559
Elizabeth	1558	James VI.	1567	Charles IX.	1560
				Henry III.	1574

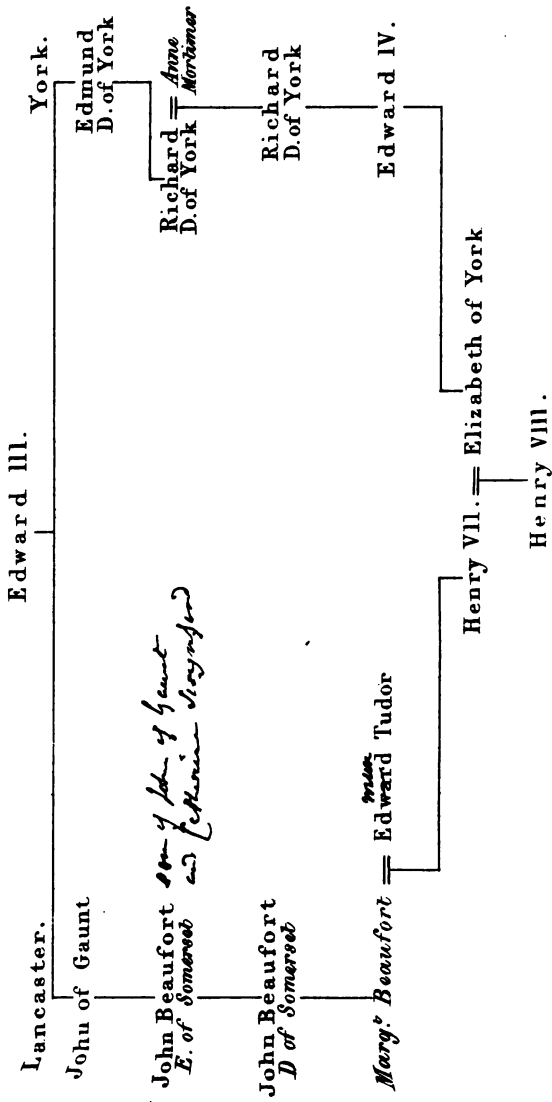
Henry VII. was the first king of this line, but how could he make good his title to the crown, since the claim of the Princess Elizabeth of York, the daughter of Edward IV. was prior to his ?

Had Henry rested his claim on the ground of hereditary right, he could only have laid stress on his descent from an excluded and junior branch of the House of Lancaster : he warily abstained from this ; and had recourse to a legislative vote and enactment, for the settlement of the crown. He satisfied himself with repealing, in his own favour, all such acts as treated Henry IV. Henry V. Henry VI. and Edward of Lancaster Prince of Wales, as usurpers and traitors : and in favour of Elizabeth, he merely revoked the bastardy act, which had been passed against her and all the children of Edward IV. and Elizabeth Woodville, at the accession of Richard III. Dropping the high tone of hereditary right, and “ heavenly judgment shewn in issue of “ battle,”—he caused it merely to be written in the act of Parliament, that the inheritance of the crown should “ rest, remain, and abide in the most royal

" person of the sovereign lord, king Henry VII. and
 " the heirs of his body lawfully coming." Henry has,
 however, left evidence, that he considered himself
 indebted for the throne to his sword ;—for in his
 will, the following passage occurs :—" also we will
 " that our executors cause to be made an image of a
 " king, representing our own person, the same to be
 " of timber, covered and wrought with plate of fine
 " gold, in manner of an armed man ; and upon the
 " same armour a coat armour of our arms of England
 " and France, enamelled, with a sword and spurs
 " accordingly ; the said image to kneel upon a table
 " of silver and gilt, and *holding betwixt his hands*
 " *the crown, which it pleased God to give us, with*
 " *the victory of our enemy at our first field,* the
 " which image and crown we bequeath to Almighty
 " God, our blessed Lady," &c. Henry seems to
 have been unwilling to make the right of the house
 of York too prominent, and to have as much as possible
 disguised the fact, that (in law at least) he
 owed the crown to a woman. This irritated the
 first friends of Elizabeth, and the partizans of her
 house ; and consequently the nation seems to have
 felt that this new revolution would be of no real
 value, unless it put an end to the war by the union
 of the two roses. When the Commons therefore
 presented to the king the grant of tonnage and
 poundage for life, they saddled it with a plain and
 direct request, that he would " take to wife and
 " consort the Princess Elizabeth ;" which marriage
 they hoped that " God would bless with a progeny
 " of kings." Henry graciously replied, that he was
 ready and willing to satisfy them in this point :

(C.)

YORK & LANCASTER united in HENRY VIII.



accordingly, the marriage took place a short time after, (January 18th, 1486,) the heiress of York became Queen of England, and an end was thus happily put to that most dreadful contest, which for 30 years had deluged the land with blood.

But surely the young Earl of Warwick, Edward Plantagenet, son of the Duke of Clarence, and nephew of Edward IV., must have had a better claim to the crown than Henry?

This young prince was indisputably next heir to the crown, after the Princess Elizabeth, and was the person whose existence gave the greatest uneasiness to Henry: who, not satisfied with the dispensation given by the papal legate, pretended to have some scruples of conscience about the lawfulness of his marriage with his kinswoman the Princess Elizabeth, and so applied for a second dispensation to be given by the Pope himself. Innocent III. granted him all, and even more than he asked; and in the memorable bull which he issued on this occasion, recited, "that the crown of England belonged to
 "the gracious Henry, by right of conquest, by
 "notorious and indisputable right of succession, by
 "right of election made by all the prelates, lords,
 "and commons of the realm, and by right of the
 "act of settlement passed by the three estates in
 "parliament assembled: but that, nevertheless;
 "to put an end to the bloody wars, which had
 "risen out of the claims of the house of York, and
 "at the urgent request of Parliament, king Henry
 "had consented to marry Elizabeth, the eldest
 "daughter of Edward IV. of immortal memory."
 He further interpreted the act to mean, that if Queen

Elizabeth should die without issue, before the king her husband, or if her issue should not outlive their father, then, and in that case, the crown should devolve to Henry's children by any subsequent marriage.

Armorial bearings, and other heraldic devices, must now be more interesting than ever, from their being so frequently used as architectural ornaments.

Yes : a knowledge of the circumstances, in which many, if not all, of these devices had their origin, will no doubt greatly increase the interest with which you will look at the many splendid buildings of the perpendicular, or Tudor style. Heraldic devices afford by far the richest and most elaborate ornaments of this, the style of the 15th and 16th centuries. Indeed, long before this, and at a very early period, we find them sculptured on tombs : the first instances in England of the sculpture of arms upon the effigies placed on sepulchral monuments, now remain in the Temple Church, of the date of 1144. The cross-legged figures in the same church, were of about two centuries subsequent date, and were generally represented as bearing a shield with their armorial ensigns. A very striking example of this may be seen in Salisbury Cathedral, in the monumental effigy of William Longsword, Earl of Sarum, son of king Henry II., and Fair Rosamond. The tables, upon which these recumbent figures were extended, had, amongst other gothic ornaments, the quatrefoil inclosing escutcheons, which were repeated upon the spandrils of the arcades, of which the canopy was formed. The

Abbey of Westminster presents some of the earliest and most striking instances of the application of heraldic devices, to architectural purposes. In the portion of the church lying immediately to the west of the transept, the building of which was carried on during the reign of Edward I., the spandrils of the arches are filled by large shields of arms, instead of the sculpture with which they were decorated in that part of the building, that was erected in the time of Henry III. Throughout the decorated English period, shields are used in a similar manner, but sparingly, and without any appendages of crests, supporters, &c. : whereas, now we find shields of arms occupying every point, in which they can be placed with advantage ; not only filling the panels and spandrils, but made to serve as corbels or terminations to the labels, and dripstones of doors and windows, and as bosses at the intersection of groined roofs. You may form some idea of their richness and abundance, when you are told, that in the beautiful vaulting of the cloisters at Canterbury, built early in the 15th century, above 800 shields, commemorative of the royal family and the dignitaries and benefactors of the Church, are thus introduced. Besides this direct use of heraldry, in the introduction of armorial bearings into architecture, its mottoes and various devices were ingeniously interwoven into the decorations of this period.

With how much greater interest we shall now examine those numerous, though often grotesque figures, which we see in churches and other buildings.

A knowledge of their meaning, and of the reasons

of their introduction, will not only make them of greater interest, but even of material use in recalling to your recollection a variety of historical incidents, which you otherwise would most probably have forgotten. Thus in Westminster Hall, a great portion of the ornaments represent the bearings of its munificent restorer Richard II., those of his chosen saint, Edward the Confessor, the crests and devices of the Plantagenets, and his own favourite cognizance of the white hart. The swan and antelope, devices of Henry V., are richly clustered in his chapel in Westminster Abbey ; while in that of Henry VII. the whole history of his royal descent, and connexion with both branches of the House of Plantagenet, is indicated by the lion of England, the dragon of Cadwallader, the greyhound of York, and the portcullis of Beaufort, with which the cornices and panels, as well as almost every part of its elaborate tracery, are so profusely ornamented. Besides these, we have the well known Yorkist cognizance of the falcon and fetterlock, and the Lancastrian device of the Marguerite or daisy, adopted by the Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. The same may be said of King's College Chapel at Cambridge, and St. George's at Windsor ; but we must refrain from here entering any further into detail, having already, we trust, said enough to excite your earnest attention to this most interesting study.

In Henry the Seventh's Chapel, no heraldic devices appear of more frequent occurrence, than the rose and portcullis.

They were both very favourite devices of that

monarch. The Tudor rose is shewn on the chart ; and is composed as you will see, partly of the white and partly of the red rose ; or as the heralds would say, "a rose, quarterly argent and gules." You will have no difficulty in discovering the origin of this.

Oh no : it must be intended to shew the union of the two roses, in Henry's marriage with Elizabeth of York.

Just so : but can you tell me the origin of the portcullis, which is perhaps of more frequent occurrence than any other ornament ?

Is it not the badge of the family of Beaufort, from which Henry was descended ?

It is : Catherine Swinford, the wife of John of Gaunt, resided at the castle of Beaufort in Anjou, and there gave birth to a son, who was the great-grandfather of Henry VII., and to whom the surname of de Beaufort was given. Henry sometimes added to this device, the motto, "*altera securitas*;" intimating that, as the portcullis was an additional defence to a fortress, so his claim to the crown through the blood of the Beauforts should not be rejected, though he possessed it by a *more* sufficient and inalienable right. John of Gaunt's children by Catherine Swinford before their marriage, were afterwards legitimated for all purposes, *but* succession to the crown : though this reservation, it has since been discovered, was not contained in the original patent of legitimacy ; the words, "*exceptâ dignitate regali*," having been inserted only by the caution of Henry IV. in his confirmation of this patent ten years afterwards. (A. D. 1406.)

There is another of the devices of Henry VII.

given in the chart, the crown in the hawthorn bush, what was its origin?

The first is said to have been adopted, in commemoration of Henry's having been crowned on the field of battle, with the crown of king Richard III., which had been found concealed in a hawthorn bush, after the famous victory of Bosworth.

The greyhound, one of the badges of the House of York, and which Henry VII. used as a supporter as well as badge, is said by some to have come to him in right of his wife, Elizabeth of York, who was descended from the Nevilles, by Anne her grandmother, the daughter of Ralph de Neville, Earl of Westmoreland: while others, on the authority of a MS. in the Harleian collection, of the date of 1605, derive it from the Earldom of Richmond, his mother being Countess of Richmond, and sole heir of John of Beaufort, Duke of Somerset. Henry's other supporter was a dragon; "the red fierze dragon, beeten "upon white and greene sarcenett," was the charge of one of the three banners which he laid upon the altar of St. Paul's, when he made his triumphant entry into London, after the battle of Bosworth. This is said to have been the armorial ensign of Cadwallader, the last of the British kings, and from whom Henry seemed fond of declaring his descent. The same imaginary animal had, however, been borne by preceding English monarchs, as Henry III., Edward I., and Edward III. From the devices of the red dragon and the portcullis, Henry VII. created two pursuivants at arms, called "rouge dragon," and "portcullis." No alteration took place in the arms of Henry VIII., but to his former style, which was, "*Hen. VIII. Ang. et Franc. rex. fid. def. et*

“dom. Hib.” (Henry VIII. king of England and France, defender of the faith, and lord of Ireland,) he added these words, “et in terrâ ecclesiæ Angli-
 “canæ et Hiberniæ supremum caput,” (and in the land, of the Church of England and Ireland, supreme head,)—to signify his altered position, of supreme head of the united Church of England and Ireland. Edward VI. continued his father’s style; but these last words were omitted by Mary, and have not been since resumed. The Yorkist livery colours were murrey and blue; for we are told, that when Prince Henry, afterwards Henry VIII., was created Duke of York, the Earls of Suffolk and Essex came into the field, the second day of the tourney, bearing in their helmets “the colours of the Duc of York, “that is to say, blew and tawney.”

Was there not some peculiarity in the superscription of the Great Seal of Henry VIII.

Yes: he was the first king who caused his seals to be inscribed with *Roman* capitals; whereas, all the inscriptions on those of the kings of England his predecessors, from Richard II. inclusive, were in old English characters: he was also the first king who, in his seals, added to the shield a garter and crown; and, underneath the horse, there is a greyhound current, with a collar about his neck, by which this king used to shew his descent, by his mother, from the royal house of York. The like greyhound was also thus placed on the seals of Edward VI., James I., Charles I., and Charles II. Henry VIII. at first used the dragon as his dexter supporter, and a greyhound as the sinister; but, he afterwards discontinued the greyhound, and put

the dragon on the sinister side of his shield, and the lion on the dexter.

But had not Henry VIII. six wives; it would appear by the chart that he had only three?

He had six wives: but want of space prevented the names of the other three being inserted: and as they left no issue, the omission is unimportant; while their introduction would have tended to render the whole confused and indistinct.

But why did not Mary, who was the daughter of Catherine of Arragon, Henry's *first* wife, and Elizabeth, the daughter of Anne Boleyn, his *secoud* wife, succeed to the throne before Edward, who was the son of Henry's *third* wife, Jane Seymour?

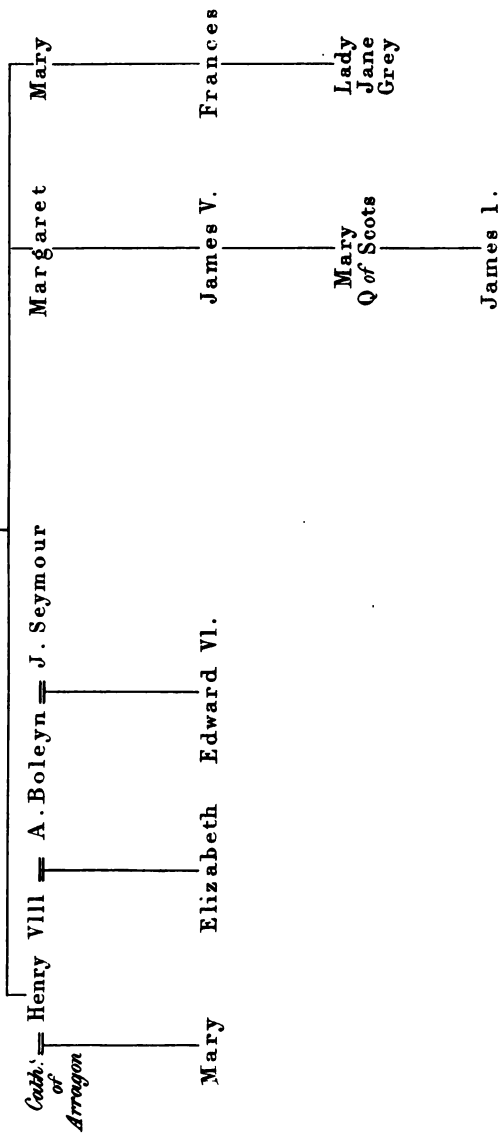
By the law of primogeniture, which regulates the succession, preference is always given to sons; and Edward, though he was the youngest *child*, was the elder and only *son*.

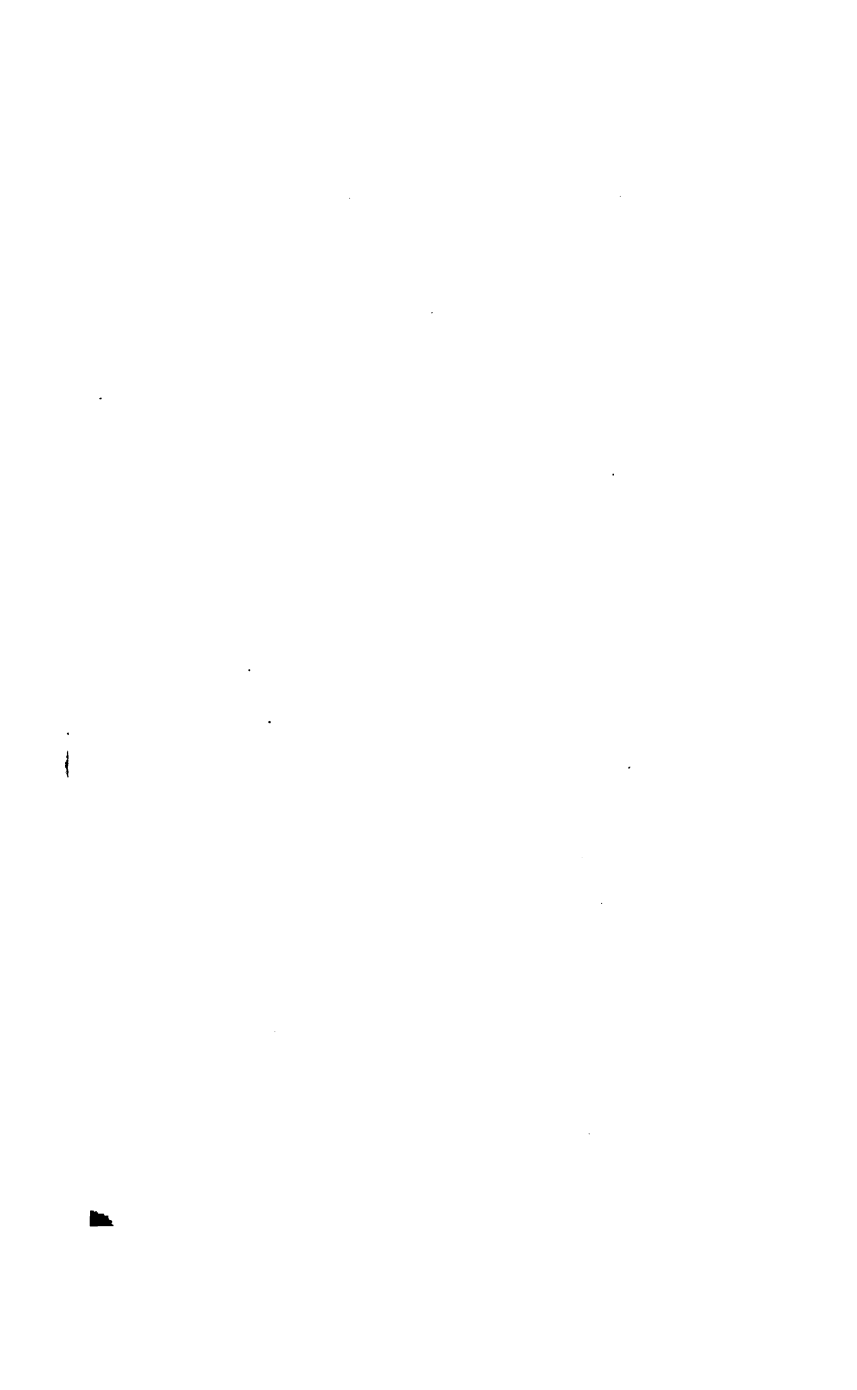
Did not Lady Jane Grey put in her claim to the throne on the death of Edward VI.; how could this claim be established?

We should rather say, that a claim on her behalf was put forward by her father-in-law, the Duke of Northumberland, in whose hands she appears to have been an unwilling instrument; a reference to the chart will enable you to judge of the validity of her title. We have introduced the accompanying diagram, to shew the degrees of consanguinity between Mary Queen of Scots, Lady Jane Grey, and the children of Henry VIII. Frances Duchess of Suffolk, the mother of Lady Jane, was the eldest of the two daughters and only surviving children of the princess Mary, daughter of Henry VII., who had first been

D.

Henry VII. = Elizabeth





married to Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, and by whom she had these two daughters. After Edward, in the succession to the throne, there stood between Lady Jane or her mother, by this descent, only the two princesses Mary and Elizabeth, (both of whom had been declared illegitimate), and the descendants of Mary Tudor's elder sister Margaret, wife of James IV. of Scotland; but *their* claim had not been recognized in the will of Henry VIII. brother of Queen Margaret of Scotland; and their representative, the infant Queen of Scots, would have had little chance of successfully asserting any right she might be supposed to have to the English throne.

But if Lady Jane Grey's mother had been alive at the death of Edward VI. *her* claim must have been superior to that of her daughter, seeing that it was through her she derived it?

It must: but the Duke of Northumberland seems to have had but little difficulty in inducing the Duchess of Suffolk to transfer her own right to her eldest daughter; and then he proceeded to unfold his plan to the king. He represented to him the dangers and calamities that must ensue, if either of his sisters succeeded him: the one was a bigoted papist; but she could only be set aside on the plea of her illegitimacy; which plea would, at the same time, equally exclude Elizabeth: the only safe course, therefore, would be to pass by both; and, in that case, Edward's cousin, the amiable, accomplished, and thoroughly protestant Lady Jane, was obviously the person best fitted to be named as his successor. Edward acquiesced in the force of these arguments; and, assuming himself to be entitled to exercise the

same power as his father Henry VIII., he determined upon having a new entail of the crown executed, to the effect proposed by the Duke.

Then it was in consequence of this arrangement, that Lady Jane was proclaimed Queen ?

“Swayed by the ambition of her father-in-law and “imperious mother, she took on her that fatal title “of Queen ; and being presently hurried from a “throne to a prison, and from a prison to a scaffold, “she suffered for the faults of others, having over- “come all the frowns of adverse fortune by constancy “and innocence.” It is important to notice the fact of the assumption of the regal title by Lady Jane Grey, because several legal documents are dated, “in the first year of the reign of Jane, Queen of “England.” Having reluctantly consented to assume the regal title, she was proclaimed Queen on the 10th day of July, 1553, four days after the death of King Edward VI. Jane, however, appears to have been regarded by her supporters as Queen, from the moment of Edward’s death. Thus we find, that on July 9th, the Council wrote to Mary to inform her, that “our Sovereign Lady Queen Jane is, after the “death of our Sovereign Lord Edward VI., invested “and possessed with the just and right title in the “imperial crown of this Realm, not only by good order “of old ancient good laws of this realm, but also by “our late Sovereign Lord’s letters patent, signed “with his own hand, and sealed with the great seal “of England, in presence of most part of the coun- “sellors and judges, with divers other grave and “sage persons, assenting and subscribing to the “same.” It seems, that Jane relinquished the style

and title of Queen on July 19th, having enjoyed the honours of sovereignty only thirteen days.

Are we then to reckon Jane as one of the sovereigns of England ?

You may do so very correctly ; though Mary always considered her own reign to have commenced immediately on the decease of her brother Edward VI. Thus, in the preamble of an act, passed by the first parliament of Queen Mary, we read that Edward VI. died July 6, 1553, “ by and immediately after whose death the imperial crown of this realm, &c. did not only descend, remain, and come unto our most dread sovereign Lady, the Queen’s Majesty, but also the same *was then immediately* and lawfully invested, deemed, and judged in her highness’ most royal person, by the due course of inheritance, and by the laws and statutes of this realm :” but nevertheless, this instrument proceeds to add, that her “ most lawful possession was for a time disturbed and disquieted by the traitorous rebellion and usurpation of the Lady Jane Dudley, wife of Guildford Dudley, esquire, otherwise called the Lady Jane Grey, and her accomplices.”

Then Mary, the daughter of Henry VIII. and of Catherine of Arragon, succeeded her half-brother Edward VI. on the deposition of the Lady Jane Grey ?

Yes : and she bore the arms of France and England quarterly, with those of her husband, Philip of Spain, in the third quarter. Her supporters were, on the dexter side an eagle, and on the sinister a lion.

Did Philip of Spain bear any English title, after his marriage with Mary the Queen of England ?

He did : it was provided by the treaty for that alliance, and confirmed by act of Parliament, that, on the celebration of their marriage, Philip should, during their union, "have and enjoy jointly together "with the Queen his wife, the style, honour, and "kingly name of the realm and dominions unto the "said queen appertaining ; and shall aid her high- "ness, being his wife, in the happy administration "of her realms and dominions." The marriage of Philip and Mary was solemnized July 25th, 1554 ; and, on the 27th day of that same month, was proclamation ordered to be made in the style of the king and queen, in Latin and English ; the English form being,—“ Philip and Mary, by the grace of “ God, King and Queen of England, France, Naples, “ Jerusalem, and Ireland ; Defenders of the faith ; “ Princes of Spain and Sicily ; Archdukes of Aus- “ tria ; Dukes of Milan, Burgundy, Flanders, and “ Tyrol : ” which style was commanded to be used in all writings of their reign. Another daughter of Henry VIII. now succeeded to the throne, the great “ Queen Bess.” You see by the chart that her mother was the unfortunate Anne Boleyn.

Why are the arms of Queen Elizabeth placed in three shields ?

This mode of arrangement seems to have been adopted for the purpose of introducing the arms of Wales ; Elizabeth being the first and only female who was invested with the title of “ Princess of Wales.” The arms of Wales thus appear for the first time on the royal escutcheon. On the dexter shield, you will recognise the lions and lilies of England and France, quartered ; on the sinister

is the harp of Ireland ; while the shield at the base is charged with the arms of Wales, viz. Quarterly, gules and or, four lions rampant counter-charged. The paly ground, of white and green bars, which you see behind them, shews the way in which the Tudor family generally exhibited its livery colours. These arms of Queen Elizabeth are supported on the dexter side by a lion, and on the sinister by a dragon; but the fiery red dragon of Cadwallader has given place to one of a golden colour.

Why were the claims of Mary Queen of Scots a source of disquiet to Elizabeth, as there could be no question that Elizabeth was herself next in succession to the throne ?

Mary, you know, was the great niece of Henry VIII., being the grand-daughter of his sister Margaret, while Elizabeth was his own daughter. The claim of Mary, therefore, could not rest upon the ground of her being next of kin to Henry, or to his daughter Mary : and, in truth, it was founded solely on the fact of Elizabeth having been declared *illegitimate*. Upon the strength of this Mary was induced to assert her supposed right, and took upon herself the arms and title of Queen of England : but no further steps were taken to prosecute her claim. If, however, you follow the double red line from Henry VII., you will see, that though Mary herself never ascended the throne, her son succeeded to the crown on the death of Elizabeth, by the title of James I. and this brings us to the Line of Stuart.

LINE OF STUART—1603 to 1714.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

GREAT BRITAIN.		GERMANY.		FRANCE.	
James I.	1603	Matthias	1612	Henry IV.	1589
Charles I.	1625	Ferdinand II.	1619	Louis XIII.	1610
Commonwealth		Ferdinand III.	1637		
Charles II.	1660	Leopold I.	1657	Louis XIV.	1643
James II.	1685				
William and	} 1689	Joseph I.	1705		
Mary .		Charles VI.	1711		
Anne					
	1702				

The first king of this line appears to have been James I. Was his title to the crown undisputed ?

There was only one person who could have a shadow of a claim. This was the Lady Arabella Stuart, daughter of the Earl of Lennox, a younger brother of King James' father, and like him a descendant of Henry VII. This Lady Arabella Stuart was the object of Sir Walter Raleigh's conspiracy, whose wish it was to place her on the throne instead of James I. To enable you to judge correctly of their respective claims, you had better look back on the chart to Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. You will see that this princess had two husbands; the first was James IV. king of Scotland; the second was Douglas, earl of Angus. Lord Darnley, the father of James I. and the Earl of Lennox, father of the Lady Arabella, were brothers, and grandsons of Margaret, by her second husband the Earl of Angus.

Then whichever was the descendant of the *elder* of these two noblemen, must have had a prior claim. Lord Darnley *was* the elder; and therefore his son's claim must have been better than that of the daughter of the Earl of Lennox, his *younger* brother.

It is quite true that if James could have made out no better title than that derived from his father's descent from Margaret Tudor, it would have been stronger than that of the Lady Arabella : but the claim of James was not at all through his father Lord Darnley, but through his mother Mary Queen of Scots; who, as grand-daughter of James IV. of Scotland by his wife Margaret eldest daughter of Henry VII. was, after Elizabeth, the next representative of that king. Notwithstanding, it is a curious fact in the history of the descent of the crown, that for nearly twelve months after the accession of James I., the statutes then in force vested the legal right to the throne in Lord Seymour, eldest son of the Earl of Hertford, by Lady Catherine Grey, sister of Lady Jane Grey, as heir of Mary Duchess of Suffolk the younger sister of Henry VIII. The hereditary claims of James I. were not acknowledged and ratified by parliament till March 1604 ; whereas his accession is dated from the 24th of March 1603, the day of the decease of Queen Elizabeth. His right and title, however, are thus described and set forth by this statute : — “ that immediately upon the dissolution and decease of Elizabeth, late Queen of England, the imperial crown of the realm of England, and of all the kingdoms, dominions, and rights belonging to the same, did by inherent birth-right and lawful and undoubted succession, descend and come to your most excellent majesty, as king lineally, justly and lawfully next and sole heir of the blood royal of this realm.”

But had the descendants of Mary, the youngest sister of Henry VIII. no claim to the throne ?

During the lifetime of Elizabeth numerous conflicting claims had been thought of. We have just spoken of the one that gave most cause of uneasiness to the cautious Cecil : but the pretensions of the descendants of Mary, Duchess of Suffolk, (to whom Henry VIII. was affirmed by his will to have limited the succession, on failure of the heirs of his three children,) were so slight as hardly to require notice. At the death of Queen Elizabeth these pretensions, such as they were, centered in the person of Lord Edward Seymour, who you will see by the chart was great-grandson of Mary Tudor, and son of Catherine Grey, by Edward Seymour, earl of Hertford. He was called Lord Seymour ; and he also bore his father's second title of Lord Beauchamp ; in 1660 his eldest son, previously known as Earl and Marquis of Hertford, (the same who married the Lady Arabella Stuart,) was restored to the title of Duke of Somerset.

The shield of James I. appears to differ from all we have yet seen, in having a harp in the third quarter.

Yes : his was the first reign in which the arms of Scotland and Ireland were regularly incorporated in the royal escutcheon : those of Scotland being in the second, and those of Ireland in the third quarter ; while the arms of France and England, quarterly, occupied the fourth. The unicorn was from a very early period one of the devices borne by the Scottish sovereigns ; "not only," says Nisbet, "for his strength, courage, and particular virtue of his horn "in dispelling poison, (as writers tell us,) but as the "emblem of unconquerable freedom." On his accession to the crown of England, James adopted

this animal as his sinister supporter, displacing the dragon of the Tudors, but maintaining the lion for the dexter, as first used by Henry VIII. ; and these two have ever since been continued as supporters of the national escutcheon. On the great seal of James I. a lion sejant is represented on the dexter side of the king, supporting with his paw a standard ensigned with the arms of Cadwallader, while on the sinister side is a unicorn supporting a standard of the arms of king Edgar, to shew his descent from the blood royal of England and Wales. "Over these," says Sandford, "are placed the king's arms within the garter; who, as he was the happy uniter of three kingdoms under one head, so was he the first of our monarchs that quartered the arms of those three kingdoms in one shield, by the addition thereto of the insignia of Scotland and Ireland; to which his motto of 'tria juncta in uno,' seemeth to have respect." In the superscription of this seal, the words "Magnæ Britanniae" are omitted, as James had a separate seal for his dominions north of the Tweed; and in this seal Scotland is placed *before* England, and also the arms of that country in the first quarter of the royal shield; thus giving the precedence to Scotland, as being the most ancient sovereignty. The Scots were so jealous of this their ancient sovereignty, that when it was agreed that their queen Margaret should marry Prince Edward, eldest son of Edward I., it was particularly provided that the ancient bearing of Scotland should be kept entire in the seals and arms of that nation. The five-shilling-piece of gold struck by James I., called the "Britain crown," had on one side his portrait

with his style, and on the other his arms with these words, "Henricus rosas, regna Jacobus;" meaning thereby, that king Henry VII. was the uniter of the roses or families of York and Lancaster, but *he* the uniter of the two kingdoms. James was the first sovereign who adorned the compartment of his achievement on which the supporters stand, with a thistle, vert, flowered gules, issuing out of the dexter side, and out of the left, a rose, gules, stalked and leaved, vert, the badges of the two kingdoms; the rose of England being altogether red, to shew that the right of Lancaster was better than that of York, in the person of king Henry VII. You will see this device upon the chart over the shield of James I.

King James was succeeded by his son, the unfortunate Charles I. who was beheaded by his rebellious subjects in 1649.

We now come to the period of the Commonwealth; but how is it that this is inserted in the genealogical table?

It is inserted there that you may not forget the period of our history at which it occurred.

Oliver Cromwell was declared its head by the title of "His Highness the Lord Protector." In this title and office he was succeeded by his son, September 4th, 1658; Richard Cromwell resigned the Protectorship in May, 1659. Great as were Oliver Cromwell's protestations against royalty and royal "baubles," he had no sooner been proclaimed Lord Protector by the heralds, than he caused the arms of the Maltster of Huntingdon to be marshalled with those of the Commonwealth of England; viz.—a lion rampant on an inescutcheon, supported on the dexter side

by a crowned lion, and on the sinister by a griffin, with a crowned lion, statant, for a crest.

The next great period in English history is that of the Restoration, when Charles II. was happily re-seated upon the throne of his ancestors. This sovereign, leaving no legitimate issue, was followed by his brother James II., and the line of hereditary succession was thus strictly adhered to, in the persons of these last four sovereigns.

Was there no change in the royal arms of England, from the time of James I. to that of William and Mary?

None: each of the three succeeding monarchs, Charles I., Charles II., and James II., bore the same arms as James I. On the pieces struck to commemorate the coronation of Charles I. at the palace of the Holy Rood, on the 18th of June, 1633, there was placed a great thistle with many stalks and heads, accompanied by the legend, "*hinc nostræ crevere rosæ*," signifying that his right to the roses of England had arisen from the thistle of Scotland.

We have before spoken of these "Roses of England," and of their adoption as the badges of the rival houses of York and Lancaster. You perhaps remember the scene in the Temple Gardens, where, in allusion to these devices, our great poet, in his play of Henry VI. makes Richard Plantagenet thus address his mute companions:

Plantag. Since you are tongue-tied, and so loath to speak

In *dumb significant*s proclaim your thoughts :
Let him that is a true-hearted gentleman,
And stands upon the honour of his birth,

If he suppose that I have pleaded truth
 From off this brier pluck a *white* rose with me.
Somerset. Let him that is no coward, nor no flatterer,
 But dare maintain the party of the truth,
 Pluck a *red* rose from off this thorn with me.

And the fearful reality with which the following
 prophecy of Warwick was accomplished, must be
 familiar to the recollection of all.

Warwick. This brawl to-day
 Grown to this faction, in the Temple Garden,
 Shall send, between the red rose and the white,
 A thousand souls to death and deadly night.

But to return :—James II. appears by the chart to
 have had two wives ; the first, Anne Hyde, daughter
 of the celebrated Lord Clarendon, by whom ~~he~~ had
 two daughters, the queens Mary and Anne ; the
 second, Maria Josepha of Este, daughter of Alphonso
 of Este, Duke of Modena, by whom he had a son,
 James Francis Edward.

You told us that by the law of primogeniture,
 sons always took precedence of daughters ; why then
 did not this James Edward succeed to the throne,
 instead of his half-sister Mary ?

You may remember that we before took notice of
 this, as an instance in which the right line of suc-
 cession was departed from ; and that, not by a
 violent usurpation, as in the case of Richard II. and
 others, but by the solemn and deliberate act of the
 legislative body. It would be inconsistent with the
 object of these observations, to enter at any length
 upon the causes or consequences of *this*, perhaps
 the most important event in the whole course of

English history, and one to which your best attention should be directed. We must content ourselves here with a simple statement of the facts.

Had the regular line of succession then been followed, James Edward, as the eldest son of James II. would have succeeded to the crown on the death or abdication of his father : and if *his* right had been set aside, his half-sister Mary must have had the next claim ?

This certainly would have been in accordance with the law of primogeniture. But for various reasons, in the present instance this law was departed from, and the crown was given neither to James Edward nor to Mary ; but to the husband and cousin of Mary, William Prince of Orange.

By what authority was this done ?

On the 22nd of December 1688, a convention was assembled, consisting of all such persons as had sat in parliament during the reign of Charles II. to the number of about a hundred and fifty, together with the Lord Mayor, and Aldermen of London, with fifty of the common council. After much discussion among themselves, and after a free conference with the House of Lords, it was resolved, " That king James II., having endeavoured to subvert the constitution of the kingdom by breaking the original contract between king and people, and having, by the advice of Jesuits and other persons, violated the fundamental laws, and withdrawn himself out of the kingdom, *has abdicated* the government, and that the throne is hereby vacant." A declaration of the reasons on account of which king James was pronounced to have vacated the

throne, and which also embodied a full and explicit assertion of the ancient rights and liberties of the nation, was, after general conferences and no small discussion, agreed to by the assembled estates of the realm, on the 12th day of February, 1689 : and on the day following, the Prince and Princess of Orange being seated under a canopy of state in the Banqueting-house, both Houses of convention waited upon them, in a full body, to offer them the crown. Before however they proceeded to this solemn tender, they caused the clerk of the crown to read the declaration, of which we have just spoken, together with the following resolution :— “ The Lords spiritual and
 “ temporal and Commons, assembled at Westminster,
 “ do resolve,—That William and Mary, Prince and
 “ Princess of Orange, be, and be declared King and
 “ Queen of England, France, and Ireland, and the
 “ dominions thereunto belonging, to hold the crown
 “ and royal dignity of the said kingdoms and do-
 “ minions to them the said Prince and Princess
 “ during their lives, and the life of the survivor of
 “ them: and, that the sole and full exercise of the
 “ royal power be only in, and be executed by the
 “ said Prince of Orange, in the names of the said
 “ Prince and Princess, during their joint lives :
 “ and, after their decease, the said crown and royal
 “ dignity of the said kingdom and dominions, to be
 “ to the heirs of the body of the said Princess ; and
 “ for default of such issue, to the Princess Anne of
 “ Denmark, and the heirs of her body ; and for
 “ default of such issue, to the heirs of the body of
 “ the Prince of Orange. And the said Lords spiritual
 “ and temporal, and Commons, do pray the said

“Prince and Princess of Orange to accept the same accordingly.” This declaration ended, the Marquis of Halifax, speaker of the House of Lords, made a solemn tender of the crown to their Highnesses, in the name of both Houses; whereupon the Prince of Orange returned the following answer:—“My Lords and Gentlemen, this is certainly the greatest proof of the trust you have in us, that can be given, which is the thing that makes us value it the more; and we thankfully accept what you have offered. And, as I had no other intention in coming hither, than to preserve your *religion, laws and liberties*, so you may be sure that I shall endeavour to support them, and shall be willing to concur in anything that shall be for the good of the kingdom, and do all that is in my power to advance the welfare and glory of the nation.” The same day the Prince and Princess of Orange were proclaimed King and Queen of England, France, and Ireland, by the names of William and Mary, “to the inexpressible joy of the people.”

Then no notice was taken of the claim of James Edward, the eldest son of James II. ?

His claims were entirely passed over : a motion was made in Parliament, for an inquiry into the circumstances attending the birth of the pretended Prince of Wales ; but this motion was rejected ; and it seems to have been tacitly understood by both parties, that this child was to be looked upon as spurious.

In consequence of the accession of William and Mary was any change made in the royal arms ?

If you refer to the chart you will see that William III. bore his own paternal coat of Nassau, (azure,

semée of billets, a lion rampant, or,) on an escutcheon of pretence, over that of his wife, whose arms were the same as those of her father James II. On the colours, at the landing of William III., the mottoes were, "The Protestant religion," and "Liberties of England :'" and under the royal arms, in this reign, were the words, "I will maintain it," in place of the previous motto, "Dieu et mon droit." Queen Mary died before her husband, on the 28th December 1694 ; and on the death of William, March 8, 1701, (as he left no children by Mary his Queen,) the Princess Anne, wife of Prince George of Denmark, second daughter of James II. succeeded to the crown. She continued to bear the armorial ensigns of her predecessor, with the exception of the escutcheon of pretence, till the period of the union of the kingdoms of England and Scotland ; in consequence of which, an alteration took place in the position of the quarterings within the royal escutcheon. The arms of England and Scotland were now impaled in the first and fourth quarters ; those of France were placed on the second quarter ; while the arms of Ireland retained their former position. (Vide Chart.)

LINE OF BRUNSWICK, 1714.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

GREAT BRITAIN.		FRANCE.		PRUSSIA.	
George I.	1714	Louis XIV.	1643	Frederic I.	1700
George II.	1727	Louis XV.	1715	Fred. Wm. I.	1713
George III.	1760	Louis XVI.	1774	Fred. the Grt.	1740
		Republic.		Fred. Wm. II.	1786
		Napoleon Em.	1804	Fred. Wm. III.	1797
George IV.	1820	Louis XVIII.	1814		
William IV.	1830	Charles X.	1824		
Victoria	1837	Louis Philippe	1830	Fred. Wm. IV.	1841

But was not the crown settled upon the descendants of Queen Anne, why then did none of her children succeed her?

Her children all died in their infancy, with the exception of William duke of Gloucester, who lived to be ten years of age ; this Prince however, died towards the latter part of the reign of his uncle William III. in the year 1700 ; and therefore, in consequence of his death, the Act of Settlement was passed in 1701, by which, in failure of the direct line, the crown was settled on the Electress Sophia of Brunswick, and on the heirs of her body "*being protestant.*" Her eldest son therefore, George I. succeeded to the throne on the death of Queen Anne, that Princess having survived his mother the Electress Sophia.

Then James Edward, son of James II. the " old Pretender," as he was called, was entirely passed by.

We have already seen that at the accession of William III. the English Parliament had set his claims totally aside, but his father having died at St. Germain's a few months before William, James Edward was proclaimed king of England by Louis XIV. of France ; and shortly afterwards, in the year 1715, an unsuccessful attempt was made in his favour ; and the rising in "'45" in favour of his son, the " bonnie Prince Charlie," is familiar to all. The final battle, and the one fatal to the hopes of Prince Charles Edward, " the young Pretender," was fought at Culloden, April 16, 1746. This Prince died in the year 1788 ; and in his person expired the last legitimate representative of the house of Stuart.

What was the nature of the title of the Electress Sophia and of her representatives, to the throne of England ?

If you look at the chart you will see that the Electress Sophia was the grand-daughter of James I. and thus was next of kin to Queen Anne. This Princess was married to Ernest Augustus, first Elector of Hanover.

And this Ernest Augustus himself appears to have been lineally descended from the ancient Royal Family of England, through Matilda, the daughter of Henry II. by her marriage with Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony ?

You are right : the broken red line with figures upon it will shew this : these figures are substituted for names for which there was not sufficient room, and are introduced to mark the number of generations that intervened between the daughter of Henry II. and the husband of the Electress Sophia. You will also see by the chart that Sophia, to whom the Elector Ernest Augustus was married, was in like manner descended from Henry II. by the male line ; following the double red line still further back we may trace the descent of Henry from the ancient Saxon Sovereigns in the person of Edmund Ironsides, the descendant of Egbert the first Saxon king of England. Egbert was the second in descent from Cerdic, the first king of Wessex, a Saxon general who arrived in Britain, A.D. 495. He is said to have been descended from Woden, the deified warrior of the ancient Saxons, and the common root of the families of their chiefs : and by the conquests in Britain made by himself, and confirmed and extended

by his immediate descendants, Cerdic may justly be considered as one of the founders of the English Monarchy.

From this time there appears to have been no break in the direct succession to the crown of Great Britain

No : George I. was succeeded by his only son and heir George II. ; George II. by his grandson George III. ; Frederic Prince of Wales, the eldest son of George II., and father of George III., having died in the lifetime of his father. Two sons of George III. came successively to the crown ; viz. George IV. in 1820 ; and his late majesty William IV. in 1830.

Was any alteration made in the royal arms, on the accession of George I.

Yes; the arms of his own family, were placed in the fourth quarter, (vide chart) thus :— Brunswick (Gules, two lions passant gardant, or,) impaling Lunenburg, (or, semée of hearts proper, azure, a lion rampant of the second,) and in the base point, the coat of Saxony, (Gules, a horse current, argent) and over these, an escutcheon, gules, charged with the crown of Charlemagne, or, as badge of the office of High Treasurer of the holy Roman Empire ; in other respects his shield bore the same charges as that of Queen Anne. The same armorial bearings were continued by George II, and also by George III. till the period of the union with Ireland in 1801 ; when, by royal proclamation, it was ordered, that “the arms and ensigns armorial of the united kingdom shall be quarterly, first and fourth, England, —second, Scotland,—third, Ireland ; and, it is “our royal will and pleasure, that there shall be

"borne therewith, on an escutcheon of pretence, the
 "arms of our dominions in Germany, ensigned
 "with the electoral bonnet." By this same royal
 proclamation of January 1st, 1801, the union banner
 of the united kingdom (which you will see on the
 dexter side of the shield of Queen Victoria) is thus
 blazoned :—"Azure, the crosses saltire of St. An-
 "drew and St. Patrick quarterly, per saltire counter-
 "charged, argent and gules ; the latter fimbriated,
 "and the second surmounted by the cross of St.
 "George, of the third, fimbriated as the saltire."
 As we must confess this, the description of the
 charges of our "Union Jack," as given by the
 heralds, is not very easy to be understood, it may be
 well to add, that this flag is designed to combine in
 one ensign the crosses of the three Patron Saints of
 England, Scotland, and Ireland : thus, it represents
 on the blue ground of St. Andrew's banner, the
 white saltire of that saint partly covered by the
 red saltire of St. Patrick ; the former white saltire
 also representing the white ground of the latter on
 one side of it, its other side being edged with white
 for the same purpose : also *edged* with white for the
 purpose both of shewing its own proper ground, and
 of keeping it distinct from the other charges of the
 banner. Warmly and deservedly as we must all be
 attached to the old "Union Jack," the proud ensign
 of our national glory, because of our very attachment
 we cannot refrain from expressing a wish to see such
 a slight modification made in its charges as would
 cause it to exhibit at once a more simple and a
 more correct blazonry of the three crosses : such a
 modification, for example, as may be described as
 follows :—"Azure, the saltire argent of St. Andrew,

charged with the saltire gules of St. Patrick, surmounted by a cross argent, charged with the cross gules of St. George ;" or in plain language, "on a blue ground a white saltire, having upon it a red saltire, and over all a red cross upon a white cross."

You said that the escutcheon of pretence was surmounted by the electoral bonnet, but that in the chart has more the appearance of a crown than a bonnet ; what is the reason of this ?

In the year 1816, the Electorate of Hanover was elevated to the rank of a kingdom ; and consequently, his Majesty King George III., having substituted for his ancient title of *Elector* of the holy Roman Empire, that of *King* of Hanover, the Hanoverian regal *crown* was then substituted for the electoral *bonnet*, in the royal arms.

Then George III. was the last of our Sovereigns who quartered the arms of France with those of England ?

He was : the arms of France were now for the first time withdrawn from the national escutcheon of England, of which they had formed part of the charge since the reign of Edward III. It may be well here to correct a popular error which seems to prevail as to the cause of this omission : it is supposed to have taken place at the dictation of Napoleon, and to have formed part of the stipulations agreed upon at the treaty of Amiens. A reference to dates will at once shew this opinion to be entirely without foundation. The alteration, as we have seen, took place by royal proclamation, at the time of the union with Ireland ; and the proclamation itself bears the date of January 1, 1801 : whereas, the preliminaries of the treaty of Amiens were not signed till the 1st of October of the same year, or just nine months

after that circumstance, of which they are said to be the *cause*. The fact was simply this: the arms of France were by the proclamation of January 1, 1801, removed from the royal arms of England, because, while there, they were altogether *out of place*; the governments of the two kingdoms being distinct one from the other, it was altogether inconsistent not to observe the same distinction in the national armorial bearings of each. Of the changes which took place in the charges of the shield of George III., one other merits your particular observation; I refer to the white horse of Saxony, which now for the first time appears in the royal arms. This ensign is supposed to have been borne, *sable*, by the early kings of that country, previous to the conversion of Witekind to Christianity, A. D. 785. Verstigern, however, tells us that the ensign of Hengist, at the time of the first Saxon invasion of England, was a leaping *white* horse, or *Hengst*, in a red field. The white horse of Hengist we have given in the chart as the armorial ensign of Kent, the first established kingdom of the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy. It is not a little curious to observe the same device again appearing in the arms of England, after the lapse of so many years, and the occurrence of so many changes in the national escutcheon.

Did the royal arms continue without change, during the reigns of King George IV. and of his late majesty King William IV.

Yes; and this brings us to the reign of her present most gracious Majesty, who in her paternal line, traces a descent, than which no family of modern Europe can boast one of greater antiquity. Though a great degree of uncertainty must ever attend our

researches into those remote periods, when legends were many and chronicles few, the royal lineage of England may still, as we have seen, be unequivocally and uninterruptedly traced from Cerdic, one of the earliest Saxon chiefs who established themselves in Britain, and the founder of the kingdom of Wessex in the sixth century.

It is true we have seen the descent of all these different families upon the chart, but we should be glad if you would just briefly trace the line of succession from the beginning.

This we can easily do. In the year 827, Egbert, the eleventh in paternal descent from Cerdic, and the twentieth (traditionally, at least) from Woden, united under his sovereignty, either by inheritance or by conquest, all the kingdoms of the Saxon Heptarchy. The kingdom thus united, he transmitted through seven generations in the male line, and through the persons of thirteen sovereigns, to Edmund Ironsides: this you will see by following the double red line upon the chart. On the death of Edmund Ironsides an interruption took place in the succession of the Saxon kings. Three Danish sovereigns then successively occupied the throne: and though the ancient line was temporarily restored in the person of Edward the Confessor, the brother of the last king of that race, yet Edward was himself the last Saxon Prince in the direct line of male descent from Egbert, who sat upon the throne of England. The Confessor died A.D. 1066, leaving no issue.

Look once more at the chart, and you will see, that though Edward the Confessor himself left no children, his nephew Edward had a son, the well

known Edgar Atheling, and also a daughter Margaret. From the marriage of this Margaret with Malcolm III., king of Scotland, through one of their daughters who subsequently became the wife of Henry I. of England, Henry II. and the succeeding English sovereigns derived their descent : while from their son David, king of Scotland, proceeded all the subsequent sovereigns of that kingdom, till the accession of James VI. to the English throne restored the true heir of this ancient and honoured line to the inheritance of his ancestors.

But you have not given us the descent of the present royal family of Brunswick?

The founder of this illustrious family of Guelph was the younger brother of Odoacer, the first barbarian king of Italy. He obtained possessions in Bavaria, where he died in 489, leaving a son Olfigandus, who entered into the Roman army under the celebrated Belisarius. From this Olfigandus, after many generations, proceeded Henry V., Leo Guelph or Welf, surnamed the Lion, Duke of Saxony and Bavaria : who, you will see by the chart, was married to Maud or Matilda, the daughter of Henry II. of England. Henry the Lion having neglected his duty to the Emperor Frederic Barbarossa, and joined Pope Alexander III. against him, was publicly proscribed in 1180, and despoiled of his Bavarian and Saxon dominions by the neighbouring princes, who combined against him ; he, however, retained possession of Brunswick and Lunenburg, (hence the arms of these two states on the escutcheon of George I.) which he had inherited from his mother Gertrude, daughter of the Emperor Lothario II., and repre-

sentative of the ancient princes of Brunswick. Your attention has already been directed to the descent of the father of King George I. from this prince, and from his wife Maud or Matilda of England. Thus by the assistance of the chart, and the annexed diagrams, you will be able to trace the line of British sovereigns, from their first establishment in the person of Egbert, at a period of remote antiquity, to the illustrious and royal Lady who now sits upon the throne of these realms. Her present most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, is the daughter and only child of his late R. H. Edward Duke of Kent and Strathern, and of H. R. H. Victoria of Saxe Meiningen his Duchess. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, May 24th, 1819; ascended the throne on the demise of her uncle King William IV. June 20th, 1837; and was crowned in the abbey of Westminster, June 28th, 1838. On the 10th of February, 1840, her Majesty married her maternal cousin, H. R. H. Prince Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, K.G. D. C. L. &c. &c. and has issue,—

(1.) H. R. H. Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal of England, born November 21, 1840.

(2.) H. R. H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Chester, Earl of Carrick, Baron Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles, K.G.; born November 9th, 1841.

H. R. H. Prince Albert Edward, is the twenty-first Prince of Wales; the unfortunate Edward II. being the first of his ancestors who bore that title.

Do the arms of her present Majesty differ from those of his late Majesty King William IV. only in not having the escutcheon of pretence?

There is no other difference. This escutcheon of pretence, as you are aware, bore the arms of Hanover: and as, by virtue of the Salic law which prevails in that country, the crown can descend in the male line only, the sovereignty of that kingdom, on the death of his late Majesty, passed from the crown of England; and consequently the arms of Hanover then ceased to form a part of our national escutcheon.

The royal arms, therefore, of the United Kingdom as you see them on the last shield in the genealogical table, are now, quarterly, first and fourth, gules, three lions passant-gardant in pale, or, for England, second, or, a lion rampant, within a double tressure, flory-counterflory, gules, for Scotland; and, third, azure, a harp, or, stringed argent, for Ireland.

The crest for England is, upon the imperial crown, proper, a lion statant-gardant, or, imperially crowned, of the first.

The supporters are on the dexter side, a lion rampant-gardant, or, imperially crowned proper; sinister, a unicorn, argent; armed, crined and unguled, or; gorged with a coronet of crosses pattee and fleurs-de-lis, with a chain affixed thereto, passing between the fore-legs, and reflexed over the back, of the last.

The crest for Scotland is, on an imperial crown proper, a lion sejant affrontée, gules, imperially crowned, or, holding in the dexter paw a sword, and in the sinister a sceptre erect, also proper.

Crest for Ireland. On a wreath, or, and az. a castle triple-towered gold;—a hart, az. springing from the gate.

Badge for Wales. Upon a mount, vert, a dragon passant, wings elevated, gules

These crests are shewn immediately above the arms of her present Majesty.

The arms of H. R. H. Prince Albert are quarterly, first and fourth, the royal arms, differenced by a label of three points, on the centre point, a cross gules; second and third, barry of ten, sable and argent, a cross treflé, vert for Saxony.

On either side of her Majesty's shield we have introduced the national banners. Those on the dexter side are, in front, the "Union Jack," the blazonry of which we have before given; and behind it the red ensign of England, a plain red flag, that is, with the "Union Jack" in the dexter chief, (or, in plain words, at the right-hand upper angle): this ensign is borne by the red squadron of her Majesty's fleet: also by all English vessels as the "English Flag."

On the sinister side of the royal arms, the flag in front is the St. George's, or white ensign of England; this is a white flag, charged with the red cross of St. George, and having the "Union Jack" occupying the right-hand upper square, which is formed by the cross; this ensign is borne by the white squadron of H. M. fleet, and also by the royal yacht squadron. The flag which is represented as behind this, is the blue ensign of England, and is a plain blue flag, with the "Union Jack," as before, in the right-hand upper angle; it is borne by the blue squadron of H. M. fleet. We have not here introduced any representation of the Royal Standard, because its charges are always those of the royal escutcheon; and these, as borne by her present Majesty, we have already emblazoned.

ON CROWNS.

Is there any resemblance between the Crowns of our Saxon kings and those now worn by the Sovereigns of England?

Scarcely any: Selden tells us, that the Saxon crowns were similar to those made use of by the sovereigns of other nations, and that they generally consisted of a plain fillet of gold. To this fillet Egbert is said to have added points or rays, as shewn in the chart immediately above his shield; but perhaps the earliest representation we have of an English crown is that of Edgar, of which an outline is given at fig. 1, on the opposite page: it is taken from a book of grants made by that Sovereign to the Abbey of Winchester A.D. 966, in which he is represented as wearing an *open* flowered crown.

Fig. 2, is from one of the coins of Edward the Confessor, still preserved in the British Museum, and in which there is some indication of an *arched* crown. In all other representations of St. Edward, however, he is portrayed with the *open* floral crown before mentioned. In the Bayeaux tapestry it is worked as at fig. 3.

But this is nothing like that now worn by the kings of England at their coronation, which we have always heard called



1



2



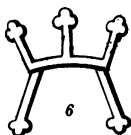
3



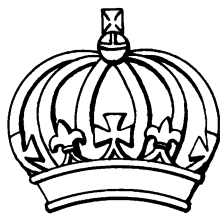
4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



ST. EDWARD'S CROWN.

The *Crown of England* with which the act of Coronation is performed is known by that name, but it has so little resemblance to the figure just referred to, that we are inclined to think, with Sandford, that it was rather made in *commemoration* than, as is generally said, in *imitation* of that worn by the Confessor.

In a list made out in the first year of the reign of King James I. among the "necessaries to be provided by the Master of the jewell house the daye of the King and Queene's coronacion," is "Saint Edward's crowne, if it be in his custodey," and in an inventory, made by order of Parliament of that part of the Regalia which was removed from Westminster to the Tower Jewel-house at the deposition of Charles I., the second item is "King Alfred's crowne of gould wyerworke sett with slight stones and two little bells 79½ oz. at 3*l.* per oz. 248*l.* 10*s.*" Sir John Spelman in his life of Alfred says, that "in the arched room in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey where the ancient Regalia are kept, upon a box which is the cabinet of the antientist crowne, there is, as I am informed, an inscription to this purpose, 'hæc est principalior corona cum quâ coronabantur reges Alfredus, Edwardus, &c.' and the crowne is of a very antient work with flowers, adorned with stones of somewhat a plain setting."

From this there is reason to believe that the crown, called in the *first* list "St. Edward's," and in the *second* "Alfred's," was one and the same,

and from the esteem in which the memory of Alfred was held by his Anglo-Saxon successors, it is probable that they would not only carefully preserve, but also reverentially make use of his crown on the occasions of their own coronation.

That the identical crown worn by the Confessor was in existence as late as the reign of Henry III. is not unlikely, from what Robert of Gloucester says of it, when alluding to a tradition of its having been sanctified by Pope Leo IV. :—he says, “The Pope Leon him blessed,” as well as “the king’s crowne of this lande,” which, he adds, “*in this land yet is;*” thus asserting that a crown, considered as Alfred’s, was in existence in the 13th century. The coronation of Richard is the oldest of which we have any description, and in that it is simply called “*the crowne,*” not Saint Edward’s crown. Of the shape of this crown, however, we are quite left in ignorance, though all the authorities concur in asserting that the Kings of England were invariably *first* crowned with it up to the time of the Commonwealth, when it was totally broken and defaced, and finally disposed of and consigned to the crucible.

Whether the ancient regalia, which were in use from the time of the Conquest to that of the Commonwealth, were the identical crown and vestments of the Confessor, will most probably ever remain a matter of conjecture, as unfortunately neither delineation nor description of them has yet been found. On this subject Mr. Planché says, “after long and due examination of the written evidence which has come down to us on the subject, I am inclined to be-

“lieve the greater part of the relics, destroyed by the
 “Parliamentarians in 1649, were really as old, if not
 “older, than the time of the Confessor. No report of
 “their ever having been lost, or altered, or indeed ever
 “removed from the custody of the monks of West-
 “minster, has reached us, and they were never pro-
 “duced but for the express purpose of the coronation,
 “each monarch having *his own crown of state*, some-
 “times several, besides other symbols of royalty
 “made to wear on all other occasions.”

When then is the crown *now used* supposed to have been made ?

We are told that it was made for the coronation of Charles II. in imitation of that destroyed by the Parliamentarians, but we have before given reasons for thinking that it must rather have been in *commemoration* than in imitation of that precious relic. It is formed of four crosses and as many fleur-de-lis of gold rising from a rim or circlet of gold, and having two arches crossing each other and forming four bows by their depression in the centre ; these arches are embellished with pearls, there is a mound with a cross of gold upon the top, encircled with a band or fillet of gold. The cap within is made of crimson velvet and turned up with ermine. This cap formed no part of the ancient crown, but was the cap of estate worn ordinarily without the crown, over which in later times the crown was placed.

But is this the crown worn by the Sovereign on all state occasions ?

No : besides the one which we have just described and which may be called the national or imperial Crown of England, there is what is called

THE CROWN OF STATE.

This is worn by the Sovereign at the opening and proroguing of Parliament and on other occasions of state. Its form has in all probability varied with each succeeding monarch.

Those of William I. (fig. 4.) and William II. (fig. 5.) appear flat-topped and square. The crown upon the great seal of Henry I. (fig. 6.) is open and round, surmounted by three knobs or pinnacles, and has those appendages on each side which are supposed by some writers to have served for steadying the crown by fastening it under the chin. Gervase of Canterbury tells us of Archbishop Ralph's snatching the crown from the head of Henry I. and breaking the ansula or clasp by the fastening of which it was kept steady on the head.

Before the time of Henry VI. our monumental effigies give no indication in either sculpture or painting of an *arched* crown. In the account of the coronation of this monarch he is said to have exchanged "his crown of St. Edward," for a "crowne which the king did make doo for himself." This is represented at fig. 7, and is taken from Willement's work on Regal Heraldry. Fig. 8, is the crown of Richard III., and fig. 9, that of Henry VIII.

The crown of Edward VI. was found in an iron chest in 1649, it is represented at fig. 10.

Of those of Mary and Elizabeth it is exceedingly difficult to say which of the many representations given of it are correct, that of Mary given at fig. 11,

is from a rare French print. Fig. 12, is the crown of James I.

A new crown of state is generally made for each succeeding sovereign, but the variations in their form and arrangement are too slight to require a separate description or delineation of each. We can scarcely imagine anything more beautiful than that made for her present most gracious Majesty, and which, with the rest of the regalia, are now so well displayed in the new Jewel-house in the Tower of London.



GLOSSARY OF THE HERALDIC TERMS.

The references are to the shields upon the chart.

Arms, National. } Those borne by sovereign princes
 — *of Dominion.* } *as such*, and annexed to their re-
 — *of Sovereignty.* } spective kingdoms or states ; as
 the Lions of England, the Fleur-
 de-lis of France.

Arms, Family. Arms which descend from the parent to the heir.

Base-point. The lower part of the shield,—G. H. I. in the diagram at p. 62.

Badge or device. Any figure placed upon a banner, ensign, &c.

Bearings (Armorial.) v. *Charges.*

Blazonry. The art of describing armorial bearings in proper heraldic terms.

Charge. Whatever is contained in the field of the escutcheon or shield.

Countercharged or Counterchanged. Where the field is of metal and colour, and the figure placed upon it is also of metal and colour ; that part being colour which lies upon the metal, and that metal which lies upon the colour.—v. *Elizabeth. Arms of Wales.*

Crest. The highest part of the ornament of a coat of arms : it is worn upon the top of the helmet or crown.—v. *Crest of England.*

Cross (Flory.) Where the ends of the cross terminate in fleurs-de-lis.—v. *Egbert.*

Cross (Fleury.) Is differenced from the cross *flory* by having a line between the ends of the cross and the flowers.

Dexter. That side of the shield which is opposite to the left hand of a person standing in front of it.

Escutcheon. The field or ground on which are represented the figures that make up a coat of arms.

Escutcheon of pretence. When a man bears the arms of his wife (being an heiress) upon an inescutcheon.

Fimbriated. When a cross has a narrow border or hem, of another tincture or colour.

Gardant. A beast full-faced.

Impaled. When two coats of arms are placed side by side, and divided from each other by a line drawn perpendicularly from the top to the bottom of the shield. This is also described as "party per pale," or "paleways,"—v. *Henry I.*

Inescutcheon. A small escutcheon placed within the shield, usually in the fess-point.—v. *William III.*

Marshalling. The art of disposing two or more coats of arms in one escutcheon.

Murrey. Dark red colour,

Passant, or Passant gardant. An animal represented passing by, with his right fore-foot a little elevated.

Passant gardant in pale. When the figures constituting the device are borne one above the other perpendicularly in the centre of the shield.—v. *Canute.*

Propre. prop. proper. Animals, plants, &c., when introduced into arms in their natural colours are said to be *proper*.

Quarterly. When a shield is divided into four parts by a perpendicular and horizontal line crossing each other in the centre of the shield: each space is called a quartering.—v. *Edward III.*

Rampant. A beast standing upright on its hinder leg.—v. *Henry I.*

Semée. Strewed irregularly all over the field.—v. *Will. III.*

Shield, v. Escutcheon.
Shield (points of.) As the shield was supposed to cover the body of a man, it was divided into several parts or

points, each named after different parts of a man's body. In diagram B at p. 36, we have given a shield in which these different points are distinguished by different letters, thus :

- A. Dexter chief.
- B. Middle chief.
- C. Sinister chief.
- D. Honour point.
- E. Fess point.
- F. Nombril.
- G. Dexter base.
- H. Middle base.
- I. Sinister base.

Sinister. The opposite of dexter ; or that side of the shield which is opposite the right hand of a person standing in front of it.

Statant. When an animal stands on all his feet.

Supporters. Figures placed on each side of a shield, and apparently supporting it, as the lion and unicorn in the arms of England.

Tinctures. Those variable hues of arms which are common both to shields and their bearings.—There are seven tinctures, of which two are metals, and the other five colours, viz.:

<i>Or.</i>	<i>or.</i>	yellow.	}	Metals.
<i>Argent.</i>	<i>ar.</i>	white.		
<i>Gules.</i>	<i>gu.</i>	red.	}	Colours.
<i>Azure.</i>	<i>az.</i>	blue.		
<i>Purple.</i>	<i>purp.</i>	purple.		
<i>Sable.</i>	<i>sa.</i>	black.		
<i>Vert.</i>	<i>vert.</i>	green.		

Tressure. A trace or tract flowered, surrounding the inner part of the escutcheon. When there are two of these tracts flowered and counter-flowered, as in the arms of Scotland, it is called a *double tressure*.



